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SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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HUMPERDINCK'S SECOND FAIRY OPERA: MISS GERALDINE FARRAR AS THE GOOSE GIRL, WITH "THE BEST-TRAINED GEESSE EVER SEEN ON OPERA BOARDS."

Humperdinck's second fairy opera was produced for the first time on any stage at the end of last month, at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Its premiere gained as much importance as that of Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West." The work is entitled "Die Koenigskinder" (The King's Children). The rehearsals were personally directed by the composer. Just as trained horses were a feature of the "Girl of the Golden West" in New York, so "a flock of the best-trained geese ever seen on opera boards" was a feature of the presentation of "Koenigskinder." These geese, which make numerous appearances, have been described as being "as well disciplined as a company of soldiers." Miss Farrar carried one of them in her arms when taking her calls before the curtain. "Die Koenigskinder" was written in 1896; Herr Humperdinck's "Haensel und Gretel" in 1893.

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LITERATURE.

"Peter the Cruel." Lovers of Spain who know the
(See Illustrations on "At the Alcázar of Seville and the old town
Sign of St. Paul's" Page.) of Carmona, reached by slow trains

along devious ways from Andalusia's greatest city, have
learned something about Don Pedro of Castile, son of
King Alfonso XI. But they will hardly know a tithe of
what Mr. Edward Storer, who has not visited either city,
has to tell in his interesting volume, "Peter the Cruel"
(John Lane). Mr. Storer has consulted between sixty
and seventy authorities for the making of a book that,
despite a certain straining after style, affords pleasant
reading. We in England have a remote interest in
the fourteenth-century scoundrel whose cruelties are
not to be condoned by the typical Spanish suggestion
that he was *el mucho rey*. Two of his daughters
by the beautiful Maria de Padilla married into the
English royal house, Costanza to John of Gaunt, and
Isabella to Edmund Langley Duke of York, from whom
our King Edward IV. was directly descended. Then
again, Mr. Storer tells us that some of the jewels for
which Pedro murdered Abu Said, Grand Wazir of King
Juzef ibn Ismail of Granada, have found their way to
the British regalia. Don Pedro did much to make the
exquisite Alcázar of Seville famous in the history of
Spain, and has attracted many visitors—the writer of this
note included—to Carmona, where his father's mistress
Leonor was imprisoned, where he had the young sons
of Eleanor de Guzman put to death, and where, in
the latter days, he sent for safety his treasure and
most of his children by many mistresses. But even
if these interests are not sufficient for our latter-day
needs, the history of the unspeakable Don Pedro of
Castile is worth the telling when the story is told with
the authority Mr. Storer has acquired. It affords a
striking picture of fourteenth-century Europe with its
universal strife and insecurity, with its strange dis-
regard for honour, morals, and human life. The author
may claim to have made the dry bones of history live,
and he was wise to lean heavily upon Pedro Lopez de
Ayala, who, starting his life-work as a page to Pedro
the Cruel, rose to be Grand Chancellor of Castile.
Ayala had exceptional opportunities, and took as much
advantage of them as was reasonably safe.

New Poems of Dora Sigerson Shorter.

Mrs. Clement Shorter's new
volume, "The Troubadour
and Other Poems" (Hodder
and Stoughton), maintains and strengthens her position
in the first rank of our women poets. In the title piece
and "The Bard of Breffney"—the two longer narrative
poems, she shows her skill in casting a mediæval
glamour over tales of love and love's tragedies. Every
now and then occurs some delicate, arresting metaphor—

Thrice Margarida's hand did hover white,
Like some shy moth all fearing to alight,
Above the dish, and then drew back afraid.

As a tenderly told and tragic idyll of love and cruelty,
"The Troubadour," with its somewhat similar incidents,
recalls Keats's "Pot of Basil." One ballad, "The
Careless Lad," has the true ring of the antique manner
such as very few modern poets could achieve. Poems
like "The Freeborn" and "The Pauper" express with
poignant sympathy the bitterness of London's poor and
destitute. "The Heretic in the Temple," in a mood
akin to Shelley's "Ozymandias," is a reflection on the
"pale decay of old magnificence." In "The Breakage"
we have a whole domestic drama treated in a few com-
pact and slender stanzas. "The Calling Motherland"
voices the wistful nostalgia of the mother's "wandering
children." Mrs. Shorter has "touched the tender stops
of various quills," but the gem of the collection is the
laughing, crying little lyric, "The Road to Cabinteely."
It has the same mingling of tears and joy as Stevenson's
"Sing me a song of a lad that is gone." Some readers,
perhaps, might wish that the last phrase of each verse
were not repeated, for the repetition, except, possibly,
in the last stanza, has rather a Gilbertian air which is
out of place. Be this as it may, the little poem has a
lyrical heart-break in it which will make it live: it is a
mother's memory of a lost, merry child. Here are the
first and last stanzas—

Oh, the lonely road, the road to Cabinteely!

'Tis there I see a little ghost, and gaily singeth she.
She plucks the swaying cowslip, nor stays for all my calling,
But flies at my pursuing, who once did run to me.
She once did run to me.

On the haunted road, the road to Cabinteely,

'Tis there a little dancing ghost her merry way doth take.
She sings no song of sorrow, nor knows no pain of weeping.
I would not wish her home again, though my lone heart
should break,

Though my poor heart should break.

Feminine Influence on the Poets.

Mr. Edward Thomas has chosen a
subject as large as literature itself
for his book on "Feminine In-
fluence on the Poets" (Martin Secker). "Feminine
influence," indeed, is a very narrow phrase to describe
the action of one half of the human race upon human
poetry, when that half is the partner of the poet-man not
in war, commerce, labour, or government, but in the
peculiarly and distinctively poetic article of love. Even
in Antiquity woman had an "influence"; her beauty
launched the thousand ships, and burnt the topless
towers, and drew the dreaming keels we know of; and
in the Christian ages her "influence" was established
on a new and so far as poetry has yet lived its life in
the world—an indestructible foundation. Romantic
literature began in love and will close, if it ever closes,
with love, and love implies woman. And, dealing with
this huge bulk and great significance of matter, Mr.
Thomas has had fierce labour with his classifications.
One section is headed "Women and Inspiration,"
which might be held to cover the whole ground,
except, perhaps, the chapter on "Patronesses." But
this very attempt—a brave one—at compart-
ments has a scattering effect. Shelley, for instance,

has to be tracked up and down from page 38 to
page 234. The mention of that poet's name must
draw from us an incidental protest that Mr. Thomas
shares the general inclination to a certain form of in-
justice. He excuses Shelley—he "was convinced that
Harriet was unfaithful." Well, he was, but that was
his crime; he had no right to be convinced by a rumour
conveyed by the disingenuous tongue of Godwin. Again,
"One of his most successful acts was his union with
Mary." If there is one thing certain about Shelley's last
days it is his wretchedness with Mary. This kind of
partiality is due to the author's strong bias as a lover of
this poet or that, and not at all to ignorance. A better-
informed book than "Feminine Influence" has not been
produced by any recent general student of English poetry,
and with the abundant information goes much good judg-
ment and good opinion.

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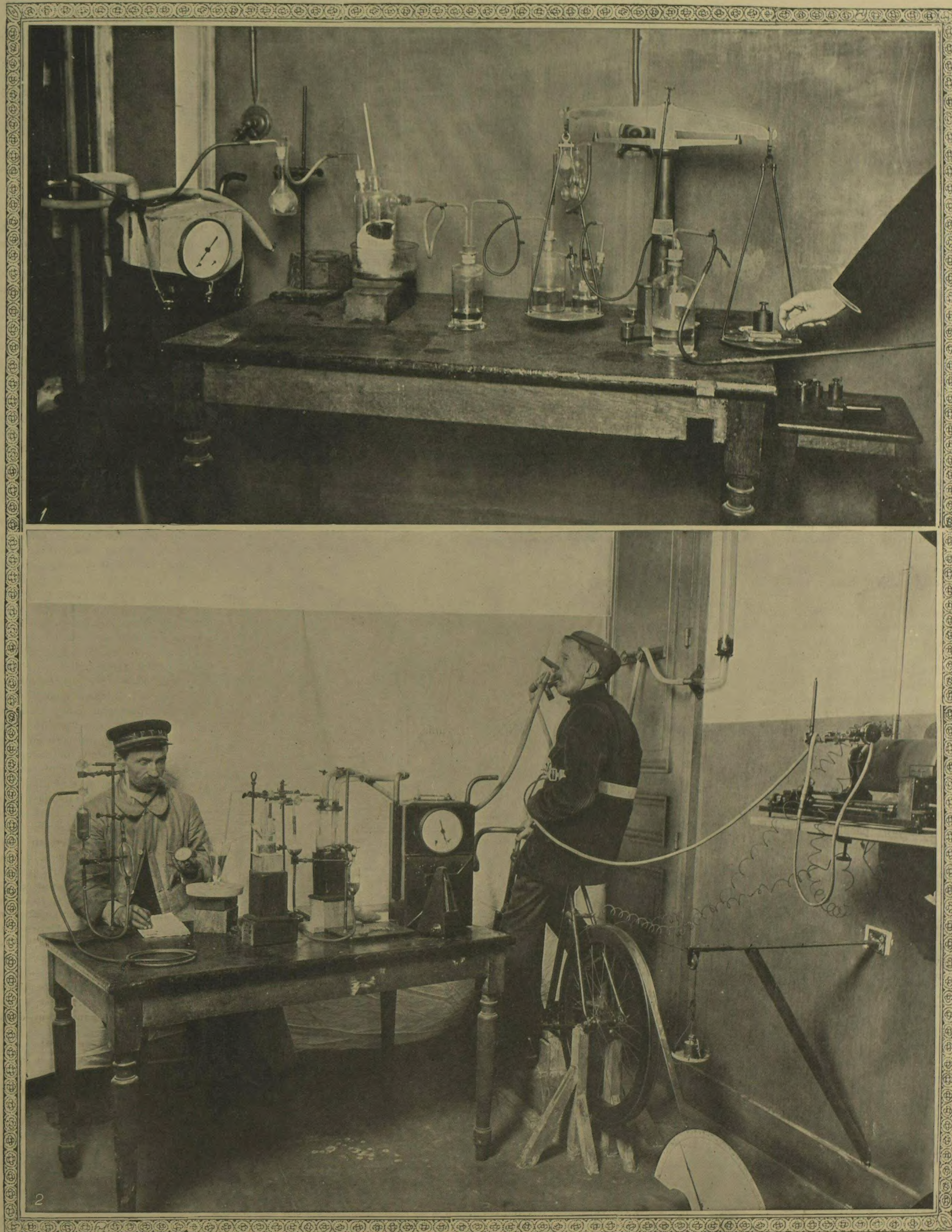
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MAN'S POWER: TESTING THE ENERGY EXPENDED BY THE HUMAN MACHINE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOYER.



1. DETERMINING THE ENERGY EXPENDED BY A GUINEA-PIG AT REST: THE LITTLE ANIMAL PLACED IN A SPECIAL GLASS CHAMBER THAT THE CARBONIC-ACID GAS BREATHED OUT BY IT AND THE OXYGEN BREATHED IN MAY BE REGISTERED.

2. PROVING THAT THE HUMAN MACHINE WORKS AS DOES NO OTHER MACHINE: NOTING THE ENERGY EXPENDED BY A MAN CYCLING, BY REGISTERING THE AMOUNT OF OXYGEN BREATHED IN AND THE AMOUNT OF CARBONIC-ACID GAS BREATHED OUT.

We illustrate some very remarkable experiments made to determine and, in a measure, to define, the energy expended by man under different conditions. These proved that the human machine works as does no other machine. For instance, when the human machine starts it takes a momentary supply of oxygen which is greater in quantity than that actually required. There is no parallel to this in the setting in motion of the majority of other machines. The energy expended by man is at its maximum at the cessation of work, so long as the work has not lasted for more than half an hour. Obviously, work that is done very rapidly calls for the use of more energy than other work. The first photograph shows the registering of the amount of energy expended by a guinea-pig at rest, the little animal being placed in a special glass chamber that the carbonic-acid gas breathed out by it and the oxygen breathed in may be noted. The second photograph shows the registering of the amount of energy expended by a man cycling—that is to say, the amount of oxygen required during the particular work. By means of a special apparatus of his own design, M. Jules Amar, who made the experiments, is able to analyse and weigh the gases emitted. It should be noted that there is not the least cruelty in the use of the guinea-pig for the experiment. In the second photograph, it will be noted that the man's nostrils are closed with an instrument resembling a clothes-peg.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ONE awkward thing in journalism (such as I am now reluctantly composing) is that the title, the thing that the reader reads first, is generally the thing that the writer writes last. It does not, indeed, apply to this page with its fixed headline; but in journalism as a whole it is really a source of error. The title is taken as a highly symbolic crest, when it is really only a rather sprawling and towering sort of tail-piece. And the words that are good for the top of a column are by no means, as a general rule, good for the beginning of an argument. Hence we have a class of headlines that are not so much the head of the matter as the somewhat serpentine termination of it. Hurriedly glancing across a newspaper yesterday, I saw the following words in large letters on top of a paragraph, "No Donkeys' Bones in Bread." I had no time to see what it meant. But as it stood, I found the assurance satisfactory, but scarcely (to my simplicity) surprising. I had never anticipated the peril that was here dispelled and calmed. If ever it were my duty (through some train of adventures which I have a difficulty in thinking out) to disinter the skeleton of a donkey, it would not have occurred to me to look for it in a row of penny loaves. My ingenious opponents will doubtless remark that whenever I eat bread I insert into it the jaw-bone of an ass; but my jaw-bone would be astonished and even hurt if it encountered any other parts of a similar animal. Now I have no doubt that this (to me) incomprehensible headline was followed by a quite comprehensible, possibly a lucid and eloquent, paragraph. The paragraph doubtless would have explained first why people thought there were donkeys' bones in bread, before it went on to the great glad news that there are none. But it shows very typically how in journalism the first sentence is really the last one, and all the paragraphs are printed upside down.

I have got into considerable trouble with some correspondents because I tried a week or two ago to point out that, in the matter of war and peace, we suffer from this habit of beginning at the beginning of the paragraph and not at the beginning of the question. That is, we start with a phrase and not with a thought; we talk about "The Peace Propaganda" or "The War Fever," and do not see that all these journalistic phrases are quite late products of the real philosophic conflict, which has been going on for thousands of years. To talk thus is not to begin at the beginning, but to begin at the end—merely because the end lies nearest.

What I pointed out was this, that to refer wars to hatred was to be content with a secondary cause instead of a primary one. No doubt, if a British army marched through Berlin, a German would have a certain tendency to hate me; and I am quite certain that, if a German flag were hoisted on the Nelson column, I should have a strong disposition to hate the German. But hatred is created by the collision; hatred does not create it. Love creates it—some kind of affection or desire, good or bad, base or noble. I particularly explained that wars were produced by positive appetites, which are much

viler than mere enmity; by lust for money, or by that final stamp of a coward, the lust for power over others. I only say it begins in these affirmative desires, good or bad. War breaks out between two tribes when one tribe finds gold in a mountain which another tribe worships as sacred. The second affection is as soaring as heaven; the first affection is as flat as hell. But they are both affections; they are not repulsions or natural dislikes. The heroes are above hatred, the financiers are below it.

Sometimes, though not very often, for the risk of great wars is too heavy, another positive affection

a crowded district, where men were risking their lives right and left, by some curious psychological theory that there is an attraction in what is ugly and sordid. The simple answer seems to me to be that one man fighting a hundred, even if he be a blackguard, is not ugly and sordid. It was not the fascination of horror—if anyone understands what that is. It was the fascination of fighting, which every man understands whose back has not been broken in slavery. This positive pleasure in seeing defiance and daring I am willing to add to the list of the positive pleasures that may provoke war. But this alone provokes it very seldom, as I have said, because this is at bottom a sort of heroic joke; and modern war is neither a joke nor, as a rule, particularly heroic. Broadly speaking, wars do not happen in the modern world except through very strong lawless desires and very strong lawful affections.

Now the point I wished to put to the admirable peace propagandist is this—that since these conflicts arise from real desires, good or bad, there are only two ways in which they can be permanently overcome. One is to say that people shall not have these particular attachments to an island or a valley, to a costume or a creed. The other is to say that they shall have them, but shall also have some other very vivid and almost concrete attachment that can cover and control them all, as the worship of a particular god, or the crusade against a common enemy, or the admission of a common code of conscience. I say to the peace propagandist, "Either an Irishman must love Ireland, or you must invent something that he can love more than Ireland. I shall be interested to see you try." But certainly it is utterly useless to talk about peace and the mere absence of hatred. It is useless to introduce German editors to English editors and ask them not to hate each other. They don't hate each other. The life of an editor leaves little place for such powerful emotions. But in some foggy way the English editor does love England; and in his own blinking style the German editor does love Germany. Neither of them knows at what moment all that they like most may be menaced by something that they don't in the least understand. The one remedy is to remove the affections: let the Englishman no longer like heavy breakfasts, rambling roads, irregular villages, personal liberty. Let the German no longer like long serious meals, long glasses of light beer, elaborate birthday formalities, and the habit of sitting quite still with a radiant face. The other method is that they should hold some other definite thing more sacred even than these. I can see no third method.

I have written this article by way of reply to numberless correspondents who seem to imagine that I revel in human carnage and drink hot blood. I wish to point out that, so far from being opposed to peace, I have taken the pains to think out the only two possible ways in which it could be achieved. One is by the Buddhist expedient of the elimination of all desires. The other, I think, is by the Christian expedient of a common religion.

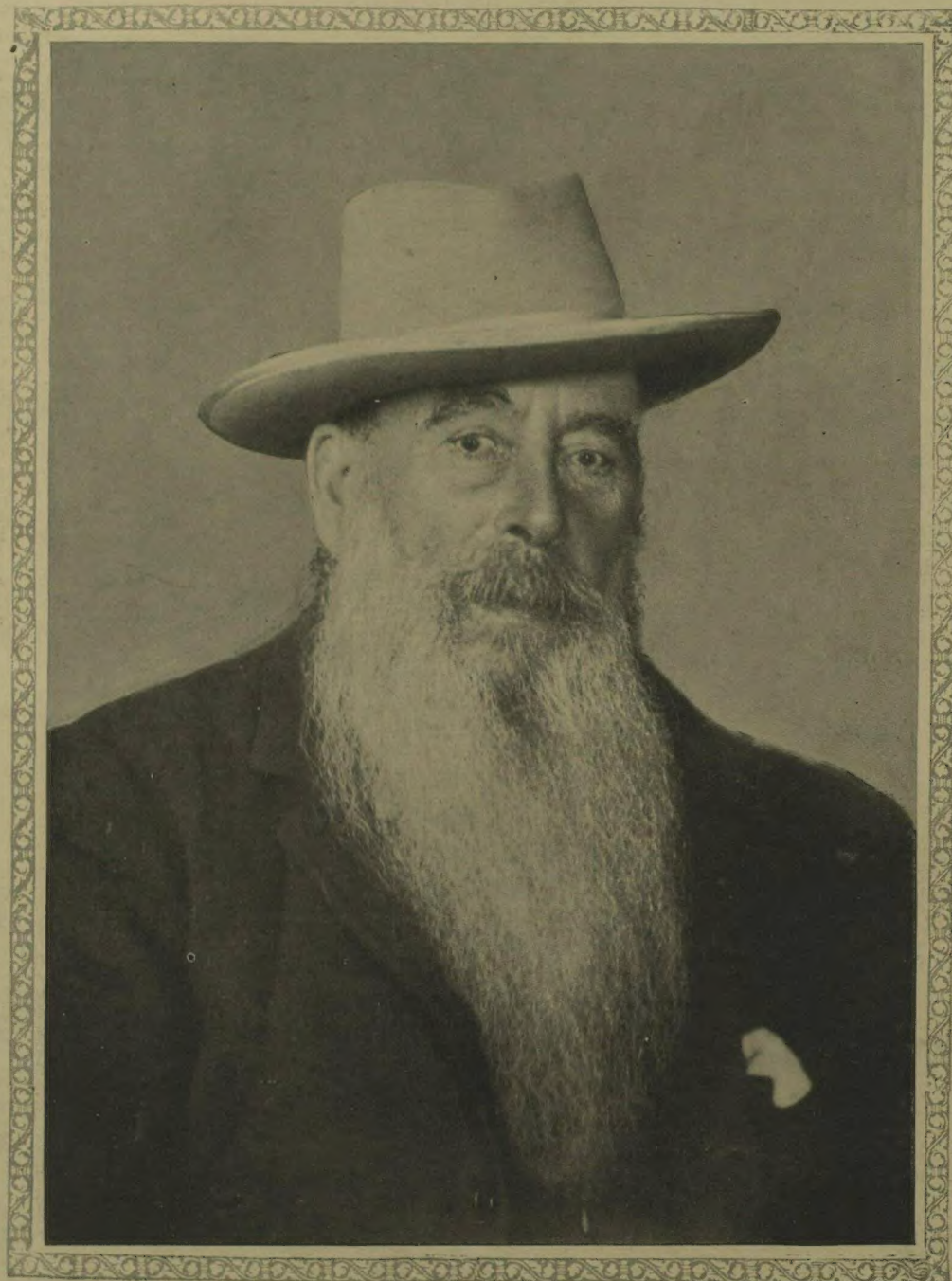


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**BUILDER OF THE ASSUAN DAM AND MANY OTHER GREAT WORKS:
THE LATE SIR JOHN AIRD, Bt., THE FAMOUS CONTRACTOR.**

Sir John Aird, who was born in 1833 and died last week, joined his father at an early age in the contracting business in which he became famous, his greatest work being the construction of the Assuan Dam. He was only eighteen when, in 1851, he was entrusted with important work connected with the Great Exhibition, and he was subsequently concerned in the removal of the Crystal Palace from Hyde Park to Sydenham. His firm constructed many large docks, and gas and water works, both in this country and abroad, among them the Beckton plant of the Gas-Light and Coke Company. It was in 1898 that Messrs. John Aird and Company contracted to build the Assuan Dam and the Assiut Barrage in five years. At one time 20,000 men were employed upon it, and it was finished a year before the stipulated time. They also constructed the Esneh Barrage, opened in 1909. Sir John Aird represented North Paddington in Parliament, as a Conservative, from 1887 to 1902, and in 1900 he was elected first Mayor of Paddington. He was made a Baronet in 1901. He was a great patron of modern artists, of whose works in painting and sculpture he had a large collection at his house in Hyde Park Terrace. He married at the age of twenty-two. Lady Aird died two years ago. He is succeeded by his elder son, John.

enters—the affection for fighting itself. This, again, has nothing to do with mere hatred; but it is so forgotten in our stagnant cities that when it does appear it cannot be comprehended. I saw in a very well-written weekly paper an article on the armed disturbance in the East End, called "The Fascination of Horror." It explained the presence of great crowds in

THE SCOTT SOUTH-POLE QUEST: THE EXPEDITION IN NEW ZEALAND.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 2, 4, AND 5 BY COURTESY OF THE "WEEKLY PRESS" OF CHRISTCHURCH; THE OTHERS BY HINGE.



1. TRAINING SLEDGE-DOGS IN NEW ZEALAND; A TEAM PRACTISING UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF A RUSSIAN.
2. THE VESSEL THAT IS GOING TO THE FAR SOUTH; THE "TERRA NOVA," A BARQUE-RIGGED WHALING-BOAT, AT NEW ZEALAND.

3. TRAINING DOGS WHO WILL DRAW SLEDGES IN THE ANTARCTIC; A DOG-TEAM "GOING SOUTH."
4. THE COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION AND HIS WIFE; CAPTAIN R. F. SCOTT AND MRS. SCOTT, ON QUAIL ISLAND, LYTTELTON.

5. TRANSPORT ANIMALS FOR THE FAR SOUTH; GETTING SLEDGE-DOGS ABOARD THE "TERRA NOVA."
6. TRANSPORT ANIMALS FOR THE FAR SOUTH. TAKING PONIES ABOARD THE "TERRA NOVA."

It will be remembered that the "Terra Nova," a barque-rigged whaling-boat of 749 tons' burden, left England in June of last year, with most of the members of Captain Scott's Antarctic Expedition aboard. The commander of the Expedition himself joined her at New Zealand. The fourth photograph shows him, with Mrs. Scott, on Quail Island, Lyttelton, where the dogs and ponies were located. It will be remembered that Captain Scott was the commander of the remarkable "Discovery" Expedition of 1901-1904.

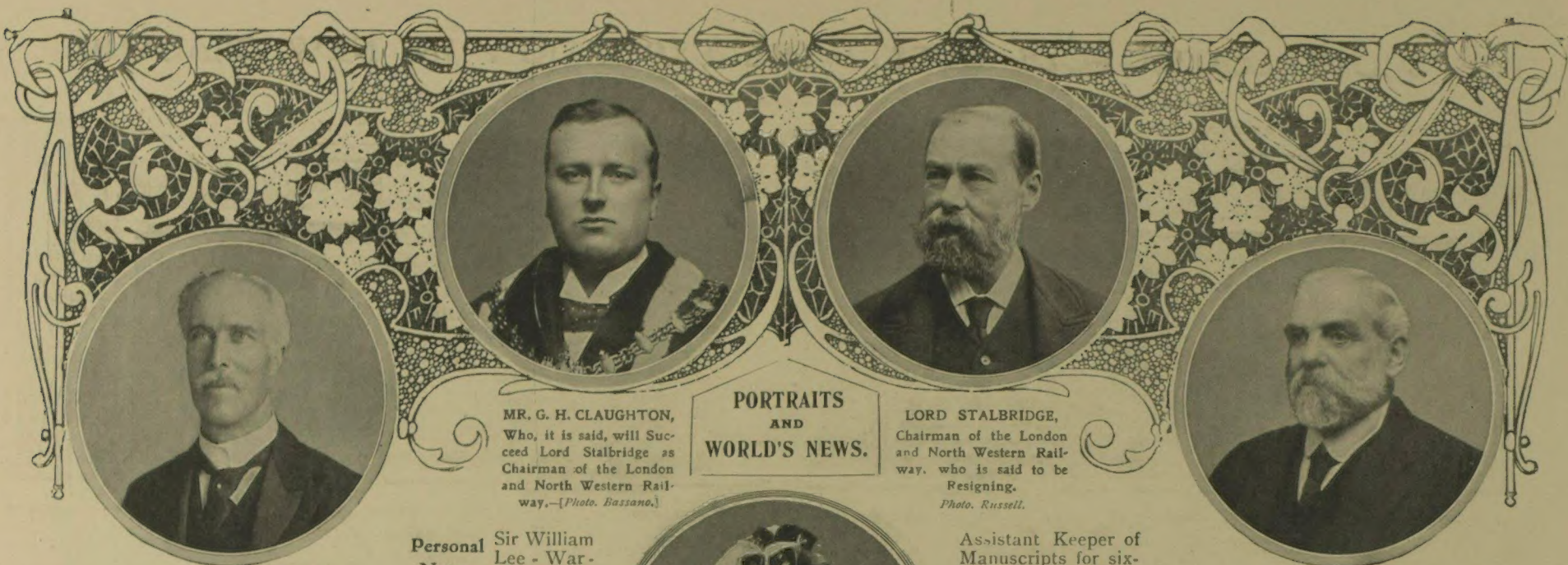


Photo. Maull and Fox.
SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER,
Who has been made a G.C.S.I.

since 1902. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1869, and retired in 1895, after holding various Revenue and Political appointments, including those of Resident at Mysore and additional member of the Viceroy's Council. From 1895 to 1903 he was Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments of the India Office. He received his Knight Commandership in 1898. In 1902 he served on the Executive Committee for King Edward's Coronation. Sir William Lee-Warner has written several books on Indian life, as well as memoirs of Lord Dalhousie and Sir Henry Wylie Norman. He has also contributed to the Cambridge Modern History.

It is understood that Lord Stalbridge is about to retire from the Chairmanship of the London and North Western Railway Company, a position which he has occupied with so much success for twenty years. Lord Stalbridge was born in the year of Queen Victoria's accession, and is a son of the second Marquess of Westminster. His mother was a daughter of the first Duke of Sutherland. He represented Flintshire in the House of Commons from 1861 to 1886, and from 1872 to 1874 he was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household to Queen Victoria. From 1880 to 1885 he was Patronage Secretary to the Treasury. He was created Baron Stalbridge in 1886. It is understood that he will be succeeded as Chairman of the North Western by Mr. G. H. Cloughton, another member of the Board of Directors of the company.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE LORD COLLINS,
Formerly a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

tion on the Bench, not as a brilliant advocate or a political partisan, but through his sound and extensive knowledge of the law. An Irishman by birth, he was called to the Bar in 1867 and joined the Northern Circuit. He took silk in 1883, and in 1891 was raised to the Bench. Six years later he became a Lord Justice of Appeal, and in 1901 he was made Master of the Rolls. As Sir Richard Henn Collins, he presided over the committee that inquired into the miscarriage of justice in the case of Adolf Beck. In 1907 he was made a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary with a life peerage, and took the title of Baron Collins of Kensington.

At Bournemouth, the late Mr. George E. Bridge, who was only fifty-four when he died last week, will be very greatly missed. He held the office of Mayor for three years in succession, retiring last November; since which time he had acted as Deputy Mayor. He presided over the Centenary Fêtes held at Bournemouth last year, whose brilliance was only marred by the fatal accident to Mr. Rolls. In the course of his Mayoralty of the popular south coast

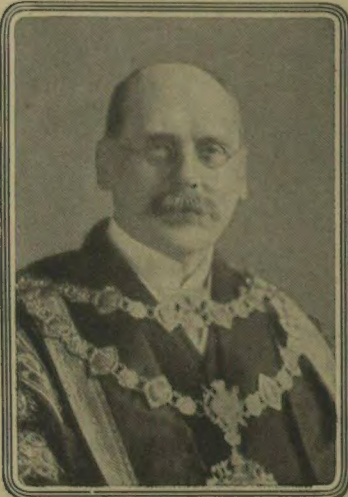


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE ALDERMAN GEORGE E. BRIDGE,
Formerly Mayor of Bournemouth.

Personal Notes.

Sir William Lee-Warner, who has been made a G.C.S.I., has been a member of the Council of India since 1902. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1869, and retired in 1895, after holding various Revenue and Political appointments, including those of Resident at Mysore and additional member of the Viceroy's Council. From 1895 to 1903 he was Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments of the India Office. He received his Knight Commandership in 1898. In 1902 he served on the Executive Committee for King Edward's Coronation. Sir William Lee-Warner has written several books on Indian life, as well as memoirs of Lord Dalhousie and Sir Henry Wylie Norman. He has also contributed to the Cambridge Modern History.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

MR. G. H. CLAUGHTON,
Who, it is said, will Succeed Lord Stalbridge as Chairman of the London and North Western Railway.—[Photo. Bassano.]

LORD STALBRIDGE,
Chairman of the London and North Western Railway, who is said to be Resigning.
Photo. Russell.



Photo. Whitlock.
THE LATE LADY WOLVERHAMPTON,
Wife of Viscount Wolverhampton, formerly Lord President of the Council.

Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts for sixteen years before, and his great learning and unflinching kindness and courtesy have ever been at the disposal of students and others making researches. Sir George Warner first entered the department in 1871, so that he has now spent forty years in that fascinating storehouse of literary relics of the past. He has edited and given book form to many of them, one of the most delightful of his various publications being the volume of "Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum."

Before she was married, in 1857, the late Lady Wolverhampton was Miss Ellen Thorneycroft, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. George B. Thorneycroft, the first Mayor of Wolverhampton and a leading iron-master in that town. Lord Wolverhampton at the time of his marriage was Mr. Henry Fowler, a young solicitor, and under that name he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department in 1884, Secretary to the Treasury two years later, President of the Local Government Board in 1892, and Secretary for India in 1894. He represented East Wolverhampton in the House of Commons for twenty-eight years. He was made a Baronet in 1895, and raised to the Peerage three years ago. The late Viscountess was a Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. She took a keen interest and an active part in her husband's political affairs. Just over three years ago they kept their golden wedding. Their only son, the Hon. Henry Fowler, married a daughter of the late Lord Wrottesley. One of Lady Wolverhampton's daughters, Mrs. A. L. Felkin, is well known as a novelist under her maiden name of Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.

Photo. Hirstea.
SIR GEORGE F. WARNER,
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian at the British Museum—recently Knighted.

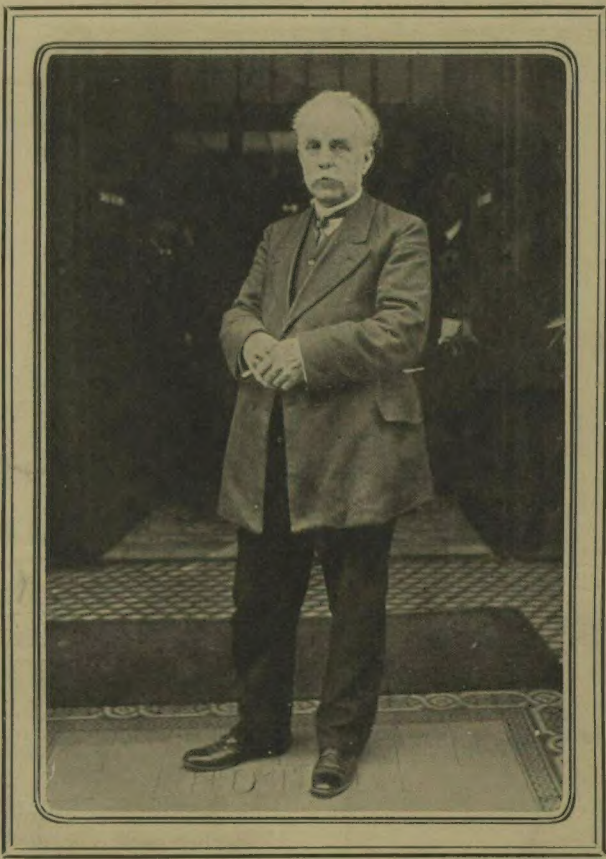


Photo. Topica.
SENHOR MAGALHAES LIMA,
Who has been Appointed to Represent the Portuguese Republic in London.

Until the Portuguese Republic is definitely recognised, its new London representative, Senhor Magalhaes Lima, will hold the title of Chargé d'Affaires. Senhor Lima, who is fifty-one, is of Brazilian birth, having been born at Rio de Janeiro, but he has spent most of his life in Portugal. There he has had a successful career as a barrister and journalist. He founded the newspaper *O Seculo*, and he has written several books on subjects of political and social interest. He is, of course, an enthusiastic Republican. While Portugal was under the dictatorship of Senhor Franco, he travelled abroad, and during the summer of 1909 he was in London and Paris, engaged in spreading the Republican doctrines among those interested in the future of Portugal.

Photo. Fach Bros.
THE LATE SENATOR ELKINS,
Father of Miss Elkins, who was Reported to be Engaged to the Duke of the Abruzzi.

Senator Elkins, whose name became well known in Europe recently in connection with his daughter's oft-reported and as oft-denied engagement to the Duke of the Abruzzi, belonged politically to the "Old Guard" of the Republican Party in the States. He was a very keen politician, and in the Senate, where he represented West Virginia, he was best



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE GENERAL SIR LUTHER VAUGHAN,
A Distinguished Veteran of the Indian Army.

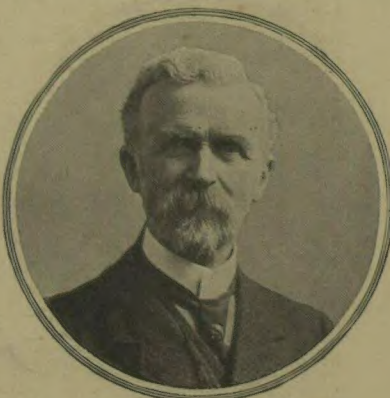


Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.
THE LATE DR. HENRY WATSON,
Lecturer on Musical History at the Victoria University, Manchester.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
SIR EDWARD M. MEREWETHER,
K.C.V.O., C.M.G.,
Who has been Appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone.

borough, Alderman Bridge had twice entertained a Lord Mayor of London and the City Sheriffs. He was to have been presented with the honorary freedom of Bournemouth in recognition of his services to the town.

Sir George Warner, who received a well-deserved Knighthood recently among the New Year's Honours, has been Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian of the British Museum for the last six years. He was

belonged politically to the "Old Guard" of the Republican Party in the States. He was a very keen politician, and in the Senate, where he represented West Virginia, he was best

[Continued overleaf.]

EAST AND WEST: A REVOLT, A NEW WAR-SHIP, AND A NEW STAR.



WAITING TO BE SENT TO KERAK, WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY ROVING BEDOUINS: TURKISH SOLDIERS AT DERAÄ.



AFTER FIGHTING WITH DRUSES: TURKISH SOLDIERS ENCAMPTED NEAR THE RAILWAY IN THE HAURAN DISTRICT.



PHOTOGRAPHED AT RABBA, THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT RABBATH-MOAB: BEDOUIN CHIEFS.



PREPARING FOR A MEAL: IN AN ENCAMPMENT OF THE MJELLI TRIBE OF BEDOUINS.

REVOLT IN PALESTINE: SCENES OF THE FIGHTING BETWEEN ROVING BEDOUINS AND TURKS.

On the 5th of December, a number of Bedouins made an attack on Kerak, ransacking the Government Konak, killing the fifteen or twenty gendarmes on duty, carrying off the treasury, massacring in the dwellings of Government officials, and killing men, women, and children. By night-fall the place was ablaze. Just before the attack Kerak was garrisoned by two battalions, but, by a ruse, the Bedouins caused one of these to be withdrawn. On the eve of the attack on Kerak the soldiers thus withdrawn were killed by Bedouins. Our photographs were taken in the disturbed area shortly before the outbreak.

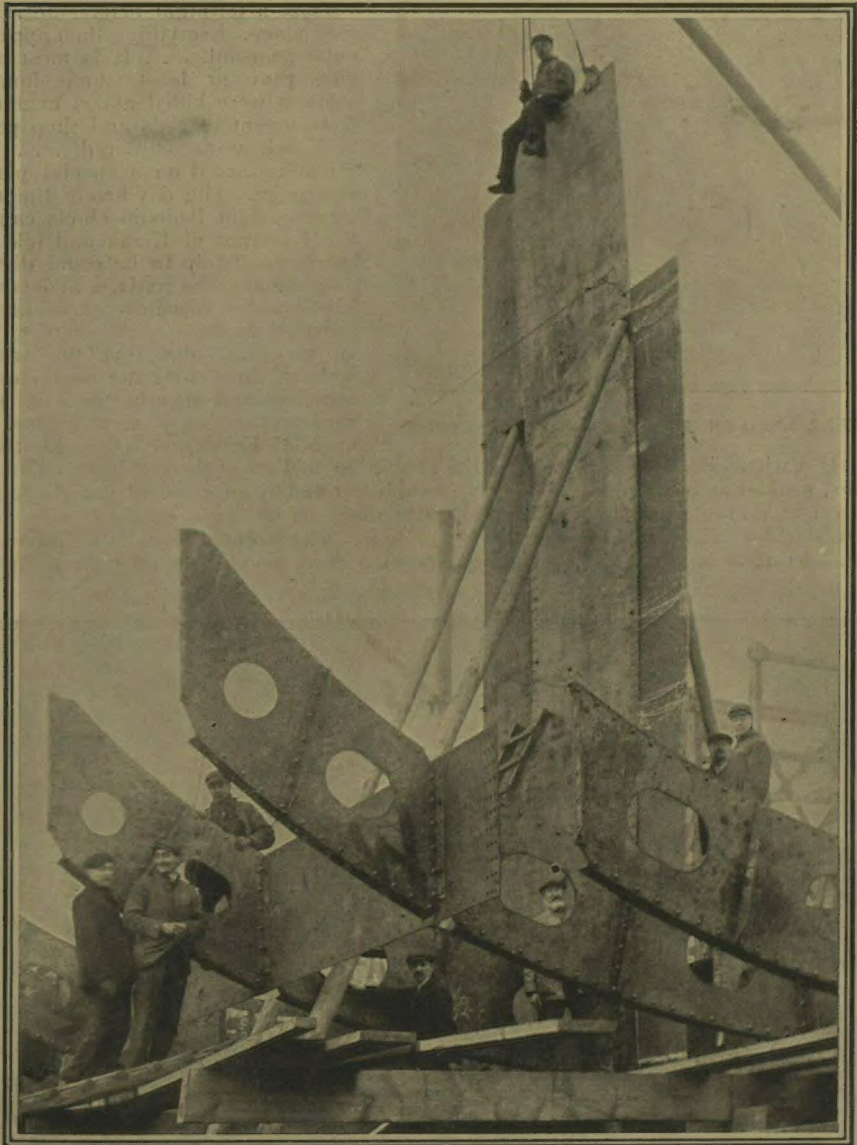


Photo. Silk.

THE FIRST PART OF THE "KING GEORGE V." TO BE SET UPRIGHT: ERECTING THE MAGAZINE BULKHEAD OF THE GREAT VESSEL.

It was arranged that the keel-plates of the great vessel named after our present Sovereign, the "King George V.," should be laid on Wednesday last (the 11th). Our photograph shows the first upright portion of the ship, the magazine bulkhead, being erected by workmen. This up, the vessel very soon begins to show something of her shape; to take, even to the untrained eye, interesting form.

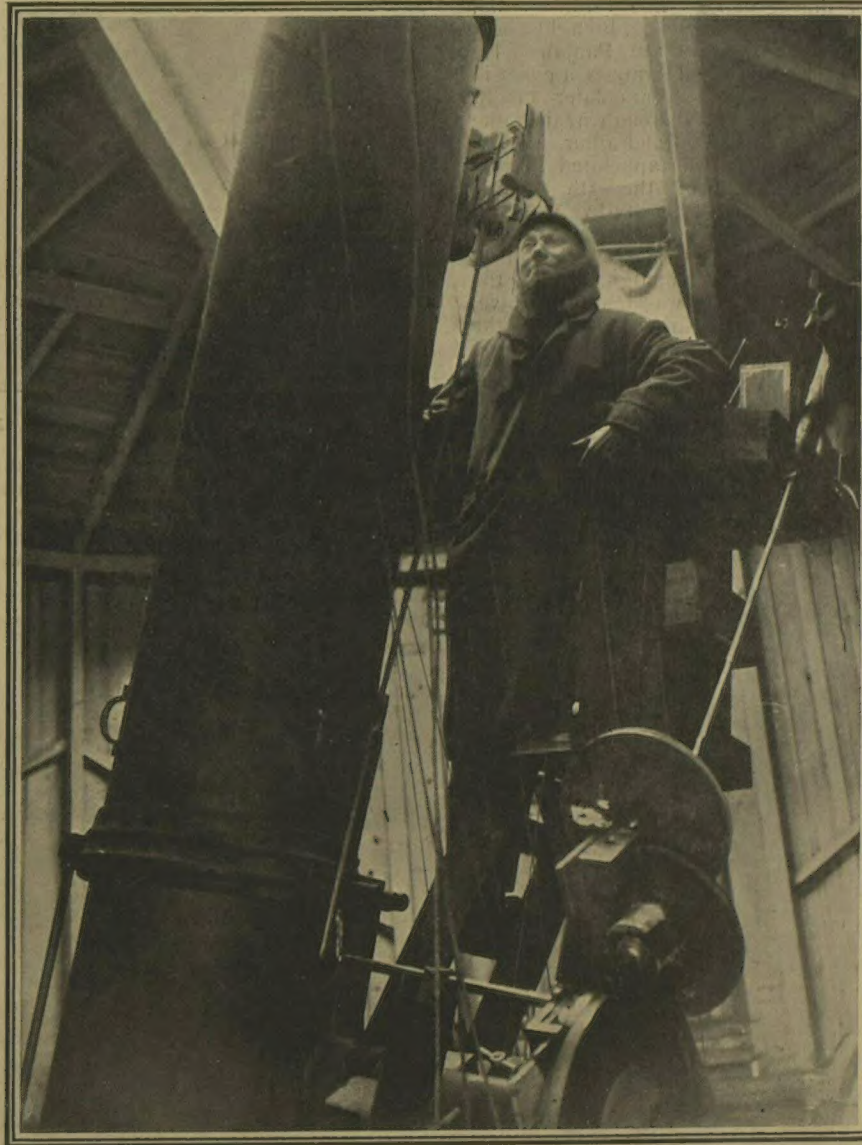


Photo. Illus. Bureau.

DISCOVERER OF A NEW RED STAR AMONGST THE LUMINARIES OF THE MILKY WAY: THE REV. T. H. ESPIN, WITH HIS GREAT TELESCOPE.

To the Rev. T. H. Espin, the well-known astronomer, of Tow Law, Durham, belongs the honour of having discovered a new red star in the Milky Way, near the boundary line between the constellations Lacerta and Cepheus. Since it was observed, the star has rapidly waned. It is estimated that it is millions of times further from the earth than is the sun, which is ninety-two million miles away.

known for his strenuous work in connection with railway legislation. He was born in Ohio. In the Civil War he fought for the North: his father and brother for the South. He afterwards settled in New Mexico, but on his marriage to the daughter of an ex-Senator of West Virginia, he migrated to that State, and engaged in mining. He founded the city which bears his name, and which he practically owned.

In succession to Sir Leslie Probyn, who has been transferred to Barbados, Sir Edward Merewether has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone. Since 1902 he has been Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary at Malta. Born in 1858, he was educated at Harrow, and at twenty-two entered the Civil Service of the Straits Settlements, where his future father-in-law, the late Mr. Thomas Braddell, was Attorney-General. His marriage to Miss Honoria Braddell took place in 1883. Sir Edward Merewether



Photo. Transpus.
THE BUILDING OF THE EXHIBITION IN ROME: STATUES REPRESENTING ITALIAN PROVINCES.

There was a rumour the other day that the Vatican intended to close its museums and galleries while the Exhibition in Rome was being held this year. In point of fact, it is stated that, although obviously the Holy See cannot recognise rejoicings in celebration of the loss of its temporal power, it will not make any counter demonstration.

held various appointments in the Straits Settlements, including that of Inspector of Prisons; and he acted as Resident Councillor at Malacca, and Colonial Treasurer. In 1901 he was appointed British Resident at Selangor.

Although the late Major-General Sir Luther Vaughan was only fifty when he retired from the Army, he had seen a great deal of active service. He was one of the last survivors of that group of fine soldiers who, under Henry Lawrence, brought about law and order in the Punjab. He joined the Bengal Army as a cadet in 1840, and three years later fought under Lord Ellenborough against the Gwalior Army at Maharajpur. A few years later he was appointed Second in Command of the 5th Punjab Infantry, and for twenty-five years he served with that regiment, which he commanded in the Mutiny and in many a frontier campaign. During the Crimean War he was home on leave, but obtained an appointment with the Turkish contingent. On retiring from the Army Sir Luther became Superintendent of the Southern Division of the London and North-Western Railway. As Military Correspondent of the *Times* in the second Afghan War he was with Roberts at Kabul and on the famous march to Kandahar.

Samuel Smiles, the author of "Self-Help," would have delighted in the career of the late Dr. Henry Watson, lecturer on musical history and instruments at the Victoria

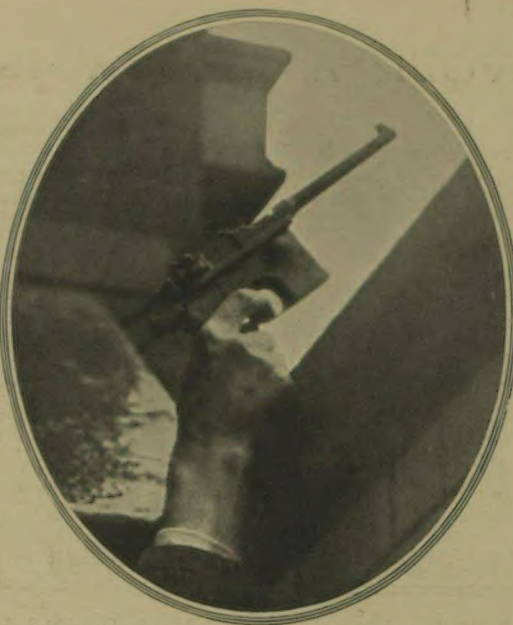


Photo. G.P.O.
ONE HUNDRED SHOTS A MINUTE: A MAUSER AUTOMATIC PISTOL OF THE TYPE SAID TO HAVE BEEN USED BY THE DESPERADOES IN SIDNEY STREET.

The Mauser automatic pistol weighs two-and-a-half pounds, and is contained in a case which can be fastened to its butt to act as a stock; thus it can be converted practically into a rifle. It takes a clip of six cartridges, or one of ten. A clip can be changed in three seconds; ejection is automatic; and a man skilled in the use of the weapon can fire a hundred shots a minute. It has an effective range of at least a thousand yards.

University, Manchester, and Professor in the choral and ear-training departments of the Royal Manchester College of Music. Dr. Watson was born at Burnley in 1846, his father being employed in a factory and also a performer on the trombone in a local

degree of Bachelor of Music at Cambridge, and five years later that of Doctor of Music, for which he wrote an oratorio. He also composed an opera and various other works. A man of untiring energy, he at one time conducted eight choral societies, and was organist at almost as many different churches. Dr. Watson gave his splendid collection of music and musical literature, more than 30,000 volumes, to the Manchester Corporation, and divided his collection of some three hundred instruments between the Corporation and the Royal Manchester College of Music.

The Bedouin Rising in Palestine.

We have received an extremely interesting letter from a correspondent in Jerusalem—Mr. F. G. Newton, Architect to the Palestine Exploration Fund—with reference to the recent rising of Bedouins on the east of the Jordan against the Turkish troops. Mr. Newton attributes the revolt entirely

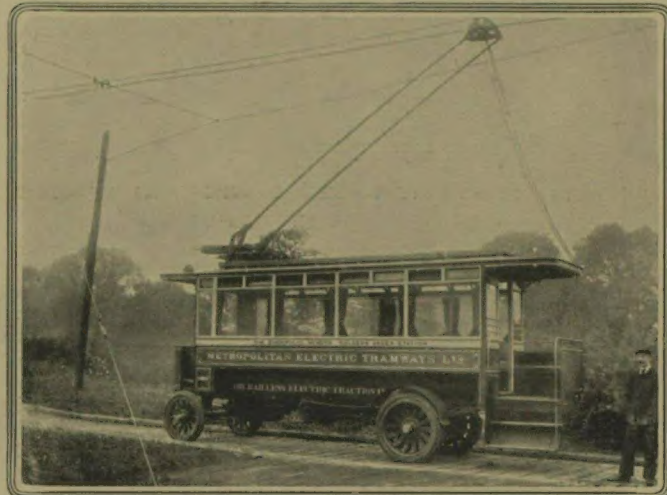


Photo. Symmons.
A TRAM THAT DOES NOT NEED RAILS: AN ELECTRIC CAR OF A NEW TYPE ADOPTED BY MANCHESTER.

Manchester is to install some of these cars in April next, and it is believed that they will also be used at Croydon, Chiswick, and Hove. It will be noted that, in some degree, they resemble motor 'buses, and that the electric power is derived from overhead. It is obvious that, in certain places especially, a rail-less tram service would prove to be of great value.



ON THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS TOBOGGANING RUN: FULL SPEED ON THE CRESTA RUN, ST. MORITZ.

band. The boy taught himself various instruments, played at fairs and public-houses, worked as an errand-boy at a music shop, and joined a travelling panorama show. Gradually he made a position for himself as an accompanist, tuner, and teacher. In 1882 he took the

to the Turkish Government's policy of disarmament and conscription, and denies that it was a religious movement directed against the Christians. He thinks that the rebels were very probably assisted by some of the Druses from the Hauran, with whom the Turks have long been fighting, and many of whom have gone to stir up trouble further east. "I was travelling in that part of the country," writes Mr. Newton, "about a fortnight before the rioting took place. Everything then appeared quite peaceful. . . . It is most probable that at least three hundred soldiers were killed and a number of Government officials and shop people in Kerak were murdered. . . . The Bedouins acted on a special plan of campaign. The day before the massacre certain Bedouin chiefs came to the Governor of Kerak and told him there was likely to be some disturbance among the natives, and advised him to post divisions of soldiers in different sections of the district. . . . In this way they got the soldiers isolated, and early the next morning attacked and slaughtered each party separately. They then entered the town of Kerak, with the intention of killing the remaining soldiers of the garrison. Kerak is, however, strongly fortified by an ancient Crusading castle. The soldiers (perhaps about three hundred) were forced to take refuge here. The Bedouins looted the Government buildings, shooting down anyone who offered resistance."



Barratt's Photo. Press Agency.
CHINA IN PROGRESS: THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE FIRST PORTION OF THE CHINESE SECTION OF THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

The photograph shows Tashatau Station, Canton, with official sedan-chairs outside it. Eventually, the railway will connect the British Crown Colony of Hong-Kong and Canton, the capital of Southern China.

THE STRANGEST OF UNIFORMS IN ONE OF THE STRANGEST OF SCENES.

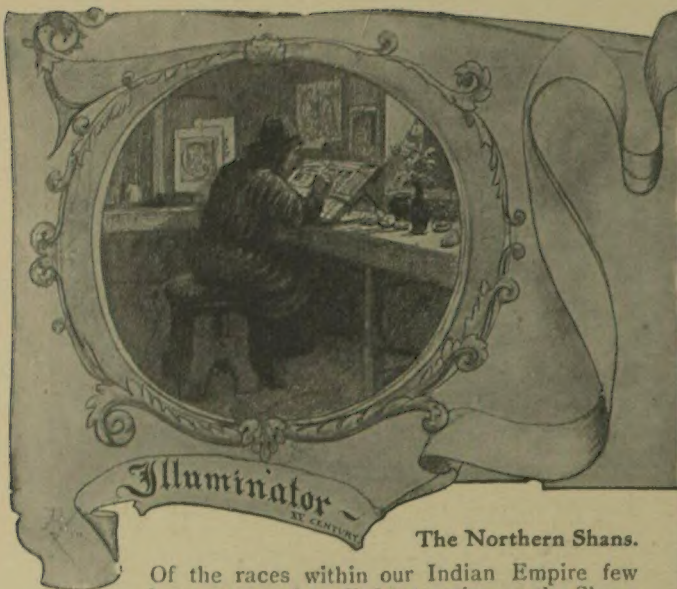
DRAWN BY W. H. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERICK MOORE.



THEIR CALLING WRIT LARGE UPON THEIR BLOUSES: CHINESE PORTERS AT THE RUSSO-JAPANESE BOUNDARY.

Our correspondent writes: "On the arrival of the Russian Trans-Siberian Express at Kwan-Chanze, the Manchurian town fixed as the Russo-Japanese boundary, there is enacted, weekly, a scene which reminds the traveller of a carnival night on the Riviera. Yet all the participants wear their everyday working clothes. On one track the Russian train, lit with candles, draws into the station: across a narrow platform stands the up-to-date American Pullman, lit with electricity, waiting to take passengers on to Mukden or Port Arthur. Cossacks, all large men, with bayonets fixed on their rifles, step from the Russian train, which they have accompanied through the districts in which the famous brigands, the Hunghuses, operate. Little Japanese policemen stand on the platform holding paper lanterns on sticks, looking fearfully serious in their khaki-coloured uniforms trimmed with red. Chinese porters, in weird blue shirts, swarm into the Russian train to transfer the luggage. They wear no caps with signs over their half-shaven pigtailed heads, but their business is marked in Japanese and in English (Russian being ignored), in letters a foot high running all round them."

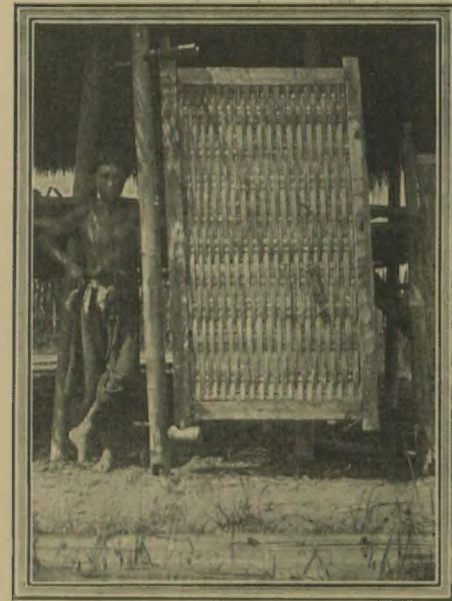
Literature



The Northern Shans.

Of the races within our Indian Empire few have attracted so little attention as the Shans on the fringe of Burma. Their country is remote, communications are bad, the climate is trying to Europeans, and they cause no political trouble. Until our conquest of the kingdom of Burma in 1886, the Shan States—a series of petty principalities tributary to King Theebaw—were in a state of anarchy, oppressed by the Burmese and systematically raided by the warlike Kachins who hold the neighbouring hills. Now the pax Britannica has given the Shans a quiet life, and made existence rather dull for the Kachins; but with the exception of a few political officers and missionaries, few Englishmen have made themselves acquainted with the country. Mrs. Leslie Milne in "Shans at Home" (Murray), a book founded on

personal knowledge and inspired by genuine sympathy, draws a very attractive picture of the people of the Northern Shan States (for the Southern States are not covered by her volume). Students will find in the two chapters contributed by the Rev. W. W. Cochrane a careful outline of Shan history and literature; but the "general reader" may be assured that, untroubled by ethnological speculation, he can enjoy the lively and very human description of daily life given by Mrs. Milne, while the photographs illustrate excellently



WHERE BURGLARS ARE FEW AND KEYS ARE MADE OF WOOD: THE SHAN METHOD OF HANGING A DOOR.

"There are no hinges, so a door revolves in sockets, or it may be tied to the cross bamboo that forms the lintel. . . . It is made of interlaced bamboos, made strong with laths of wood. The key is of wood; it could be easily broken; but there are few burglars in country districts, and little of value in any house."

the customs and arts of these pleasant folk. The Shans, who are closely akin to the Siamese, have a martial history—very long ago; but to-day are remarkable chiefly for good-humour and kindness, with a very considerable skill in various crafts. Mrs. Milne tells us how the boys and girls are brought up, describes their marriages and funerals, sketches their religious ideas (Buddhism not taken too seriously), and, in short, does for the Shans in some degree what Mr. Fielding Hall has done for their Burmese neighbours. Some of the fairy-tales here translated are delightful. The general impression created by the book is that life is very pleasant among these genial agriculturists. No one is very rich, but no one starves, and



HOW THE SHANS MAKE DIRTY WATER DRINKABLE: SAND-FILTERS IN A MUDDY STREAM.

"Where there is only a muddy stream and clear water is required, a shallow part is chosen, and sand is formed into circles, each three or four feet in diameter; they are depressed in the middle and shaped like the craters of burning mountains. Into the circles the water filters, becoming clean as it passes through the sand."

IN THE SHAN STATES OF BURMA: LITTLE-KNOWN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Illustrations Reproduced from Mrs. Leslie Milne's Book, "Shans at Home," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Murray.



NOT THE SHIELD-BEARER OF A CHIEF, MERELY A PALAUNG MAN WITH HIS HAT.

"Great hats [are] worn by all Shan men, women, and children . . . they look like shields . . . Hats are made of the leaf-sheaths of the giant bamboo . . . fastened together with small pegs and then sewn by hand . . . All Shan hats are worn over turbans, and in windy weather are tied under the chin with red or green cords." The Palaungs are a hill tribe of Shans.

violent wrongdoing is rare. It is noticeable that all articles of European manufacture are of German production; the British manufacturer apparently has not discovered the Shan States. Some readers may be misled by the

statement that the Shan chiefs pay a money tribute to Great Britain, for the money goes, of course, not to Mr. Lloyd George, but to the revenues of British India.

"Talleyrand the Man."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

"Talleyrand the Man" is the English title of a translation of Bernard de Lacombe's "La Vie Privée de Talleyrand." It is an able and vivid sketch of the great cynic's more intimate life, concerning which less has been written than about his career as a politician. To the end he remained an enigma, and not even the interesting new material here presented, in the description of his reconciliation with the Church at the moment of death, can reveal the inwardness of that repentance. At the best it clears up the circumstances and disposes of idle gossip, such as that of the Comtesse de Boigne. We understood that Talleyrand's papers had been made public, but M. Lacombe has, unfortunately, never seen the actual deed of retraction, which, by the way, the compiler of the chapter-headings calls (surely with some inaccuracy?) Talleyrand's "Apologia pro Vita sua"! It was a "Pali-nodia," perhaps, but not the other; for then the Holy See would never have held out its arms to the ex-priest. The most moving and valuable document in the book is the Abbé Dupanloup's long and dramatic memoir, now quoted for the first time in full, describing the Prince's last days. In contrast to these most serious passages—we have the account of the former Bishop of Autun's marriage with the meteoric Mme. Grand. Princesse Talleyrand's early adventures, her unhappy marriage to an Indian Civil servant, her intrigue with Sir Philip Francis, and its absurd ending, are told with just the right vaudeville touch. The story has suffered very little in the translation by A. D'Alberty. The lady's conquest of Talleyrand, whom she invaded late at night with a farcical introduction, is also excellent comedy in a book that has much in it of tragedy. Mme. Grand's discovery asleep at the Prince's drawing-room fireside was admirably managed. Its consequences were felt as far as the Vatican. M. Lacombe examines with great minuteness the question of Talleyrand's dispensation from his vows.



WHERE HOUSES ONLY LAST THREE YEARS: THATCHING A ROOF OF A SHAN DWELLING.

"Each piece of thatch is about two yards long; it consists of a thin strip of wood, on which the grass is plaited piece by piece. These pieces are tied to the bamboos of the roof, beginning at the eaves and gradually ascending. . . . A bamboo house does not last more than three years; it is then pulled down and burned, and a new one is built."



BROBDINGNAGIAN COW-BELLS: SHAN OXEN BRINGING PADDY HOME AFTER THRESHING.

"The principal production of the [Shan] country is paddy (unhusked rice). . . . After the paddy is threshed each family makes an offering to the spirits, and gifts are carried to the monastery, with grateful thanks for the blessings of a good harvest. Oxen carry the grain from the fields to the village in large baskets, two to each ox, and, on their backs, above the baskets, great bells of brass or copper swing from wooden supports."



A BURMESE VARIETY OF MARBLES: SHAN CHILDREN PLAYING "MAK-NIM."

"The favourite game is 'Mak-nim.' Great beans, an inch and a half in diameter, are set up on end in a row, and each boy in turn tries, with another bean, to knock down as many beans as possible. This is the simple form of the game, which much resembles skittles, but 'Mak-nim' may become a much more difficult sport, in which only one bean, out of many, must be knocked down."

DETMOLD ILLUSTRATIONS TO KIPLING'S "THE SECOND JUNGLE BOOK."

DRAWN BY EDWARD J. DETMOLD.



VII.—"RED DOG": MOWGLI, HAVING PULLED THE WHISKERS OF DEATH, SEES THE DHOLES, THE RED HUNTING-DOGS, FALL INTO THE RIVER.

"When he rose Kaa's coils were steadying him and things were bounding over the edge of the cliff great lumps, it seemed, of clustered bees falling like plummets; but before any lump touched water, the bees flew upwards, and the body of a dhole whirled down-stream . . . and, as Kaa said, the Waingunga was hungry water."

AN IMPERIAL HUNT WITH CHEETAHS: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN INDIA

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PUPPICK.



1. ARRIVAL BY MOTOR AT THE BASE OF OPERATIONS: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE BEFORE HUNTING WITH CHEETAHS.

2. WITH HUNTING-LEOPARD IN LEASH: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE WITH A CHEETAH.

3. READY FOR THE MORNING'S SPORT: THREE OF THE CHEETAHS, OR HUNTING-LEOPARDS, IN THEIR ELABORATELY DECORATED COATS AND ON THEIR CARS.

During his stay at Haiderabad, the German Crown Prince went hunting with cheetahs. The cheetah, or hunting-leopard, it may be noted, is tamed as readily as is a dog. It has long been used for hunting purposes and was even favoured in France by Louis XI., Charles VIII., and Louis XII. When used for hunting, it is placed in a car and hooded. On the approach of a herd of deer, the hood is removed and the animal's keeper turns its head in the right direction. Then it slips from the car, stealthily approaches its prey, and springs on it.

AN IMPERIAL PANTHER-SHOOT: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE IN INDIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PUPPICK.



1. AT THE PANTHERS' LAIR, THE ROCKS ON WHICH THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE TOOK UP HIS POSITION FOR A SHOT.

2. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PANTHER-SHOOT, THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE PHOTOGRAPHING THE START OF THE BEATERS.

3. AFTER HE HAD KILLED TWO PANTHERS, THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE RETURNING FROM THE SHOOT, ON AN ELEPHANT.

On the morning following his hunting with cheetahs, the German Crown Prince rode out from Haiderabad to shoot panther. He killed two; the second one with a single shot. His Imperial Highness's position on the rocks is seen slightly to the left of the centre of the first photograph. In the howdah with the Crown Prince is Sir Asfur ul Mulk, who is seen also, with his son, in the second photograph on the page "An Imperial Hunt with Cheetahs."

SCIENCE

NATURAL HISTORY

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.DR. ALFRED
RUSSEL WALLACE.

THE perusal of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace's book, "The World of Life," in

many ways suggests a pathetic vein of thought. The author is an old man, a veteran in the ranks of scientific thinkers, and, what is more to the point, a man who, along with Charles Darwin, made an epoch in biological science. The history is sometimes forgotten to-day by young biologists that, on one eventful occasion, two papers were read at the meeting of the Linnæan Society. One paper was the work of Charles Darwin, the other was from the pen of Alfred Russel Wallace. The one naturalist had been collating observations in the Pacific and elsewhere; the other had been working in the Malay Archipelago. Both had seen reason to disagree with the notions regarding the creation of species then entertained—ideas which had the theory of special creation as their nucleus and their foundation. From a close study of animal and plant life, both Darwin and Wallace came to the conclusion that new species of living beings could arise by and through variation of existing forms, just as the existing forms themselves, to be logical, must be regarded as originating from variation of preceding species. The two men laid these views before the learned body just mentioned, and thereby inaugurated a new era in biological thought. In plain language, the theory of evolution by natural selection was founded.

Everyone knows the subsequent course of events. A new conception dawned on the minds of men. Darwin began to elaborate his "Origin of Species," and became the leading spirit in the movement. Wallace devoted himself to further observation, and it is not too much to say that his share of the work naturally became overshadowed

A TREE WHOSE TRUNK IS UNDERGROUND AND WHOSE UPPER BRANCHES ARE ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE: ANDIRA LAURIFOLIA (PAPILIONACEÆ).

This tree is enabled to withstand the effects of drought and of the campfires. "The group of plants shown is really an underground tree, and not merely dwarf shrubs, as they at first appear to be. What look like surface-roots are the upper branches of a tree, the trunk of which, and often a large part of the limbs and branches, are buried in the earth. The stems shown are the root-like branches, which are 4-5 inches diameter, while the growing shoots are from two to three feet high. The whole plant (or tree) is from thirty to forty feet diameter. As the branches approach the centre they descend into the earth and form a central trunk. . . . The large subterranean trees . . . form one of the most singular features of the flora of these campos of Central Brazil."

Reproduced from Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace's "The World of Life," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.



1. THE WASP (MYGNIMIA AVICULUS).

2. THE BEETLE (COLOBORHOMBUS FASCIATIPENNIS).

A BEETLE THAT MIMICS A WASP.

"As one rather extreme example of mimicry I give the figures of a black wasp with white-banded wings, which is closely imitated by a heteromorous beetle. . . . They are of nearly the same size. The wing-coverts (elytra) of the beetle are reduced to pointed scales, allowing the true wings to be always extended. This is most unusual in beetles, as is the white band across the wings in this order of insects. This strange and most unusual modification of an inoffensive insect, so as to closely resemble one of another order which is protected by a dangerous sting, can be explained in no other way than through the advantage derived by the harmless beetle by being mistaken for the wasp."

Reproduced from Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace's "The World of Life," by courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

circum-stance. I do not wonder when two astronomers discover a new star simultaneously, because both have been watching the heavens, and the chances are in favour of a double triumph. But for two thinkers, working in different regions of the globe, to arrive at a similar conclusion respecting the evolution of life is, to say the least, a significant fact. To my mind, it illustrates the inevitable and logical result of unbiassed minds studying a similar set of facts. As such, the incident seems to tell in favour of the inherent truth of evolution, which, as the old song has it, "nobody can deny."

Dr. Wallace has lived long beyond his distinguished coadjutor, and his name is not as familiar to the public as is that of Darwin. His latest book (published by Chapman and Hall) should be read by all who are interested in scientific history. In some respects Wallace fell out of the fighting line, if so I may term it, which boldly and stoutly fought the early battle of evolution. Wallace is a spiritualist, he is, I think, an anti-vaccinationist, and he has taken a special line of his own with reference to the source, origin, and cause of evolution. Very early he declared himself as a believer in the operation of a first cause in evolution. His point of view is that a directing mind is responsible for the variation we see in nature. The subtitle of the book before me is "A manifestation of creative power, directive mind, and ultimate purpose." Philosophically regarded, Wallace is a theistic thinker, who sees in all the manifestations of life proofs of a first cause. Very early in his evolutionary work he mooted the theory that man's brain could only be accounted for, in respect of its superiority, by causes external to those



"RECOGNITION"-MARKS IN AFRICAN ANTELOPES: BOCCERCUS EURYCEROS.

"The African antelopes offer very striking examples of 'recognition' marks. . . . There are nearly a hundred different kinds of antelopes known to inhabit Africa. . . . Almost all of these have very distinctive markings. . . . These markings are usually confined to white patches on the head and face, and on the hinder parts."

Reproduced from "The World of Life," by Courtesy of Messrs. Chapman and Hall.



"RECOGNITION"-MARKS IN AFRICAN ANTELOPES: TRAGELAPHUS SPEKEI.

"After many years' consideration of the whole problem of evolution, I have come to the conclusion that, of all the causes of distinctive marking (among the high animals at all events), the need for easy recognition under the varied conditions of their existence is for most animals the most important."

Reproduced from "The World of Life," by Courtesy of Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

to some extent by the labours of his confrère. Huxley came to the front as the henchman of Darwin, and lent the aid of his mastering personality and of his logical reasoning in the advocacy of the new doctrine. When a Bishop attempted to flout the theory of evolution at a British Association meeting, it was Huxley who gave the ecclesiastical the *coup de grâce*. Since that time, even Bishops have been chary of meddling with things they do not understand, and most of them, and also the inferior clergy, have found it wise to accept evolution as a way—the way—of creation, possibly because they had to be convinced that it was true. When we come to think of it, the story of the two men evolving the same idea of evolution independently of one another is a very strange



• AN EARLY REPTILE THAT SHOWS A LARGE AMOUNT OF SPECIALISATION: PARIASAURUS BAINII
ADAPTED TO FEED ON VEGETATION.

"The body of this strange animal was nearly seven feet long, and its small teeth show it to have been a vegetable feeder. The total length of some specimens was nearly ten feet, and the immense limbs were apparently adapted for digging, so that in loose soil it may have been of subterranean habits."

Reproduced from Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace's "The World of Life," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

which might be held to account for the evolution of brains of lower type. Doubtless Wallace felt the difficulty all of us feel when we are faced by the question of a primal cause. It may be held to be Deity, or "that power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness," of Arnold, or it may be some dimmer and more shadowy conception. Still, there it is: the desire of man to know what lies at the back of all the wonderful ways of living nature. Even Darwin, in the closing words of "The Origin of Species," indites a theistic end.

The volume before me teems with food for thought. There are chapters on "Life," on "Species," and on the cruelty of nature. The closing chapter is entitled "Infinite Variety the Law of the Universe." — ANDREW WILSON.

"TOPPING" A HILL: DYNAMITE AND THE £75,000,000 CANAL.

BLOWING THE CREST OFF A ROCKY EMINENCE ON THE "TRACK" OF THE PANAMA CANAL.



1. BEFORE IT WAS "TOPPED": THE HILL BEFORE THE TWENTY-TON CHARGE OF DYNAMITE WAS FIRED.

2. THE "TOPPING": THE CREST OF THE HILL BEING BLOWN AWAY BY TWENTY TONS OF DYNAMITE.

Work on the Panama Canal, which, it is believed, will be officially opened on the first day of 1915, proceeds apace. Statisticians have been provided with remarkable figures regarding the amount of soil and rock which has been blasted and removed to form the main channel of the Canal. Our photographs show the "topping" of a rocky eminence which stood on the Canal's "track." The crest of the hill, a mass of almost solid rock weighing well over 500 tons, was removed with a charge of twenty tons of dynamite. It is estimated that, in all, the Canal will have cost over seventy-five million pounds sterling.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY WILLEY.]

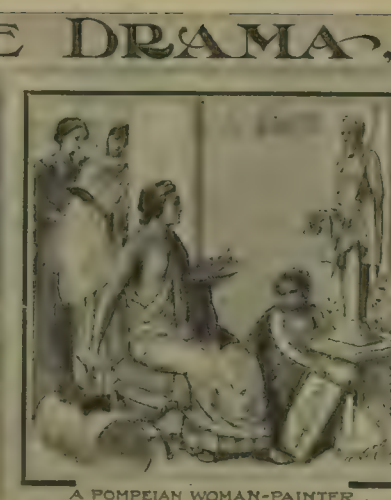
ART, MUSIC,



A GREEK ARTIST DECORATING AN AMPHORA.



MISS AMY EVANS, WHO IS APPEARING AS PRINCESS HELENA.



A POMPEIAN WOMAN-PAINTER.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE?" AT THE CRITERION.

THE hazards of matrimony, the processes of mutual attrition which it involves, the spectacle of discord that is possible between two hearts which should beat as one—these themes have always been deemed fair game by the dramatist, and, indeed, have provided material for comedy and farce from the very beginnings of our stage. But popular above all as a stroke of humour is the scheme which opens out, as it were, a way of escape from the prison of wedlock, only—for after all we cannot make-believe too far in this serious direction—to close the door with an ironic bang. A cynic has compared marriage with a gilded cage from which the inmates pine to escape, and into which the birds left outside have a yearning to enter. This is the sort of picture of the institution which the German authors of "Is Matrimony a Failure?" have sought to convey. But theirs is the kind of topic that Frenchmen handle more wittily than Germans, and Mr. Leo Dietrichstein, in making the characters English-speaking, seems to have forgotten that marriage does not stand or fall, in this country at any rate, according as it has or has not received the genuine sanction of the Church. It does not follow that, because there is found to be a flaw in ecclesiastical weddings, the State cannot through its registrar step in to redress the mistake. The adapter of the Criterion play postulates such a state of things, and imagines various husbands and wives in one of our villages set free through some flaw in the Church ceremony, and asks us to conceive them all—husbands certainly—as glad of their release. First the husbands, and then the wives, try, instead of their homes, the hospitality of the village inn; and both in turn are driven to regret the comforts of their former household. The story of such happenings is made amusing enough in the Criterion piece. One husband does penance for visits on which he goes to London in the supposed interests of architecture. A couple, apparently estranged, discover that in reality they are at one in their interests. A young lawyer who is responsible for the annulment of the marriage, and is quite determined to be a bachelor, is gradually drawn into the net of the unmarried girl of the family. All these scenes are neatly contrived; but there is a lack of pace in the interpretation, just as there is a lack of conviction in the plot. Miss Ellis Jeffreys as a diplomatic wife, Miss Rosina Filippi as a discreet mother-in-law, Mr. Kenneth Douglas in the rôle of a *jeune premier* of some plausibility, and Mr. Paul Arthur, with his usual vivacity of manner, do their best for the play. But despite their efforts, it will



MR. ROBERT MICHAELIS, WHO IS APPEARING AS LIEUTENANT NIKI.

have to be taken at a much quicker rate before its absurdities can be forgotten.

"A WALTZ DREAM," AT DALY'S.

Once more we have "A Waltz Dream" with us, but this time in a more charming and beautified form. In all but the score, indeed, and the mere framework of the plot it is a different production altogether we get now at Daly's from the piece given at the Hicks Theatre three years ago. The music, in its particular style, could not well be improved upon. The enchanting melodies of Oscar Straus's invention need fear no comparisons with anything of the sort in recent light opera. These, therefore, are preserved intact in the new version, and their effect is enhanced not only because they are rendered by a good all-round company of vocalists, and by the ladies' band which figures on the stage, but also because they have the

THE NEW PRODUCTION OF "A WALTZ DREAM," AT DALY'S: SOME OF THE PRINCIPALS.

help, in front of the footlights, of what is surely one of the finest orchestras in London. While, however, there is no change in the music, Mr. Edwardes has arranged for Captain Basil Hood to make a thorough overhauling of the libretto, with the result that there is



MISS LILY ELSIE, WHO IS APPEARING AS FRANZI.

not that discord between the one and the other that originally existed, and dulness and vulgarity have been banished from the story. It is impossible, of course, to conceal wholly the heartlessness of the hero's conduct: alike to the bride whom he deserts and to the girl with whose heart he plays carelessly, he behaves in the manner of a cad. No wonder his representative at Daly's, Mr. Michaelis, finds a difficulty in making such a lover sympathetic. On the other hand, all the more sympathy is available for pretty Franz, who is awakened so piteously from her dream of happiness. Miss Lily Elsie now takes up the rôle of the girl-conductor, and while singing with all her old ease and purity of tone, acts with unexpected power, and gets into her voice a singularly appealing note of pathos. Her performance is quite a triumph in musical-comedy impersonation. Other features of the revival, apart from her contribution to its success, are the admirable vocalisation of Miss Amy Evans as the Princess; the laughable pranks of Messrs. McArdle and Berry, who are called upon to illustrate the humours of elderly dissipation; the sensational dancing of what is styled the Viennese Quartette; and, above all, costumes which furnish the most lovely harmonies of colour. It should be no short run that "A Waltz Dream" attains this year in London.



MR. J. F. MCARDLE, WHO IS APPEARING AS JOACHIM XIII.



MR. W. H. BERRY, WHO IS APPEARING AS COUNT LOTHAR.

have been as good as the best, if we could have heard more of operas like "Le Chemineau" and "Pelléas et Mélisande" and less of the "Contes d'Hoffmann," and if, above all, the general public would have rallied to the support of a really plucky and able venture—the course of events would have been different. But, at best, Covent Garden is too big and too cold for winter work; many of the evenings were given to operas that can be heard to greater advantage in the spring; and the expenses were very high. So Mr. Beecham is ill-pleased with his public, and has joined the board of the Palladium music-hall, where Mme. Edyth Walker is singing popular arias and songs, and we are presently to hear "potted opera." *Sic transit gloria!* Happily, Mr. Beecham is a living force in our musical life, and will doubtless find larger scope for his activities before long.

The season opens again this week, and many concerts of more than passing interest are being given. One of the most attractive is that by the London Symphony Orchestra and Leeds Philharmonic Chorus, under the direction



MR. WILLIE WARDE, WHO IS APPEARING AS MAX BAUER.

that her third opera season will open on Jan. 26 with Emanuel Moor's operas, "Wedding Bells" and "La Pompadour."

MUSIC.

AFTER anticipation comes realisation. Sousa and his band have paid their visit to the Metropolis; now they are hard at work in the wilds of provincial England, giving their two concerts a day with unfailing regularity in fulfilment of a programme extending over months on a seven-day-week basis. This hustle is symptomatic. John Philip Sousa, composer of countless operas, sketches, marches, novels, anecdotes, and aphorisms, is ever in a hurry. If the programme at the Queen's Hall the other day was long the encores were longer; only the interval was short; and when some of the merry noise-makers were seen to yawn, the great heart of the audience went out, or should have gone out, to them in sympathy.

Mr. Thomas Beecham is naturally disappointed with the result of his ambitious season at Covent Garden. If hard work and self-sacrifice could have added hours to the twenty-four of the normal day, if all performances could

have been as good as the best, if we could have heard more of operas like "Le Chemineau" and "Pelléas et Mélisande" and less of the "Contes d'Hoffmann," and if, above all, the general public would have rallied to the support of a really plucky and able venture—the course of events would have been different. But, at best, Covent Garden is too big and too cold for winter work; many of the evenings were given to operas that can be heard to greater advantage in the spring; and the expenses were very high. So Mr. Beecham is ill-pleased with his public, and has joined the board of the Palladium music-hall, where Mme. Edyth Walker is singing popular arias and songs, and we are presently to hear "potted opera." *Sic transit gloria!* Happily, Mr. Beecham is a living force in our musical life, and will doubtless find larger scope for his activities before long.

The season opens again this week, and many concerts of more than passing interest are being given. One of the most attractive is that by the London Symphony Orchestra and Leeds Philharmonic Chorus, under the direction

of M. Safonoff; while on Monday night next amateurs will gather to hear the same orchestra under the direction of Dr. Muller Reuter, who is bringing a big reputation from the Continent. Arrangements have been completed for the performance in London next month of Dr. Frederic Cowen's new work, "The Veil," which was very favourably received at the Cardiff Festival in the autumn. The Cardiff Festival Choir will come to London to take part in it. Miss Marie Brema announces that her third opera season will open on Jan. 26 with Emanuel Moor's operas, "Wedding Bells" and "La Pompadour."

BY THE SCULPTOR—SON OF POOR ICELANDIC PEASANTS:

REMARKABLE WORK BY EINAR JONSSON.



1. "MOTHER NATURE." 2. "THE WATCHER." 3. "MOTHER NATURE": A SIDE VIEW. 4. "THE HAND." 5. "DAWN."

These remarkable sculptures are the work of Einar Jonsson, the son of poor peasants. Mr. Jonsson, who was born in Iceland in 1874, showed signs of his artistic tastes at a very early age. In 1893 he went to Copenhagen, where, for two years, he studied under the celebrated Norwegian sculptor, Stephan Sinding. After this, he was for three years under other masters. Then he produced his first big work, "Der Friedlose."—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. STENDER, COPENHAGEN.]

EXAMINING THOSE WHO WOULD SWELL THE ARMY OF 150,000 ALIENS IN LONDON: INSPECTING IMMIGRANTS AT GRAVESEND.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT GRAVESEND.



1. IN THE DOCTOR'S HANDS: NEWLY ARRIVED ALIENS BEING MEDICALLY EXAMINED ON THE SHIP.

2. LOOKING FOR CONTRABAND GOODS, AND OTHER THINGS OF INTEREST: INSPECTING IMMIGRANTS' BAGGAGE.

3. BEFORE THE IMMIGRATION OFFICER AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF SCOTLAND YARD: AN ALIEN SHOWING THE MONEY IN HIS POSSESSION DURING HIS EXAMINATION ON BOARD SHIP.

4. SATISFYING HIMSELF THAT NO INFECTIOUS EYE-DISEASE IS PRESENT: THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR AT WORK.

5. ALIENS REJECTED: THOSE CLASSED AS "UNDESIRABLE" RECEIVING THEIR DEPORTATION PAPERS.

The Aliens Act, which is being so freely discussed at the moment, is strictly carried out. It provides (to put the matter briefly) that an immigrant shall be considered undesirable if he has not the means of supporting himself, if he be a lunatic or an idiot or have some disease that might make him a detriment to the public, if he has been sentenced in a foreign country with which there is an extradition treaty, or if an expulsion-order under the Extradition Act of 1870 has been made against him. If he can prove that he is seeking admission to this country to avoid prosecution, or punishment, on religious or political grounds, leave to land is not refused on the score merely of want of means. Writing of Gravesend, our Artist says: "Most of the immigrant-ships come from Libau, Riga, Rotterdam, Hamburg, or Bremen; and the second and third-class passengers are liable to examination, unless there is an understanding, as with certain steam-ship lines, in which case the second-cabin passengers are exempt from ordinary immigrant-inspection. On non-immigrant ships the authorities have no power whatever. Any ship exceeding twenty passengers in second and third class, is an immigrant-ship. A strict medical examination takes place before the immigrants are permitted to leave the ship. Passengers pass in single file before an inspector, a representative of Scotland Yard, an interpreter, and a representative of the ship. The object of examining them singly is to prevent one immigrant passing money to another and so enabling several to pass the inspector: also, in the case of a family, to examine each in turn and determine whether the answers tally."

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Opening a Line for Traffic: Digging the Bernina Railway out of the Snow.



MAKING A WAY FOR THE TRAINS: NAVVIES AT WORK CLEARING THE BERNINA LINE OF ITS HEAVY COAT OF SNOW.



NICHES FOR WATCHERS CUT IN A WALL OF SNOW: A CURIOUS SCENE ON THE BERNINA RAILWAY, IN THE ENGADINE.



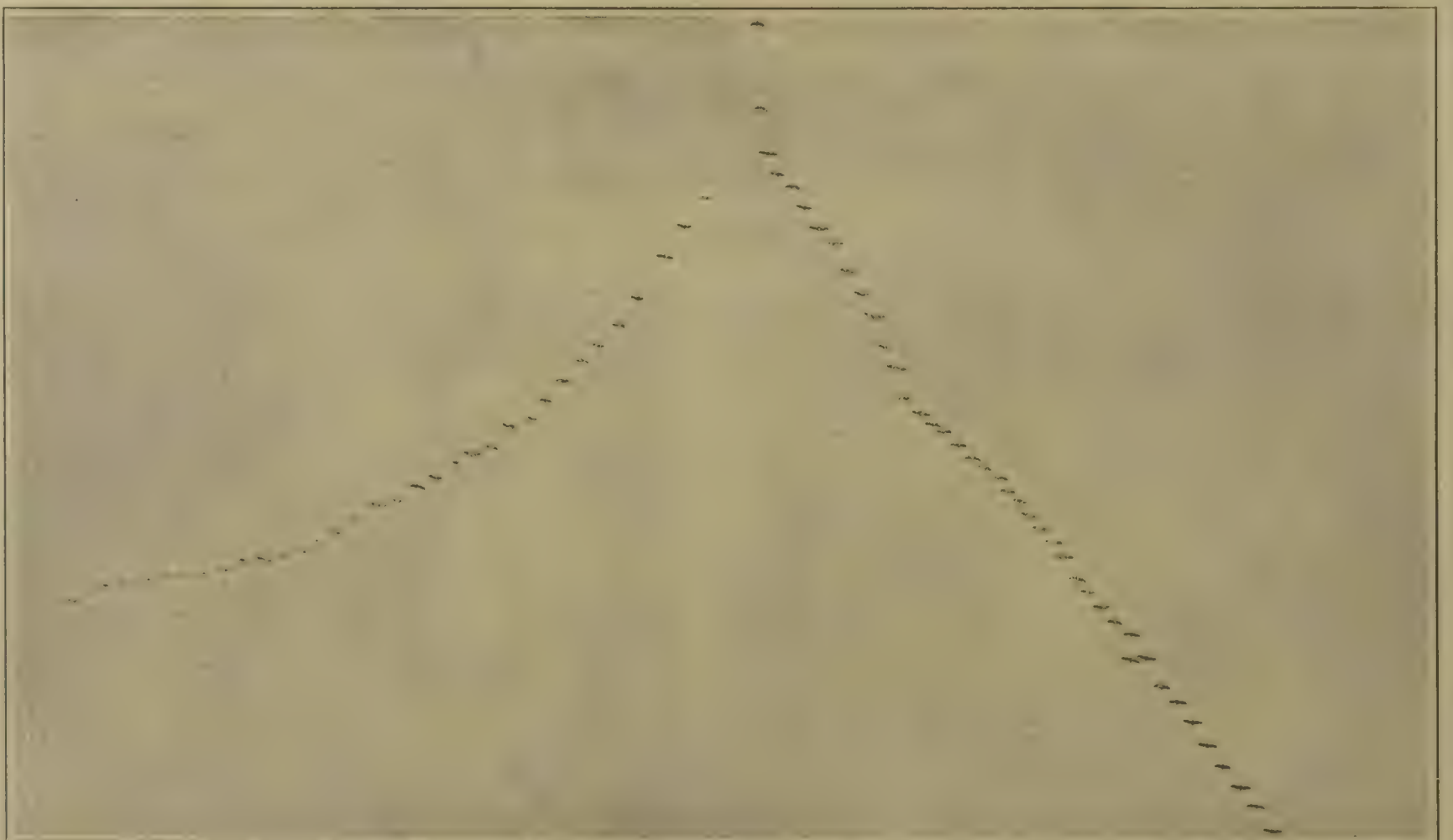
DRIVING ITS WAY THROUGH THE SNOW: AN ELECTRIC TRAIN MOVING FORWARD UNDER AWKWARD CONDITIONS.



SAFE AFTER A COLD AND DIFFICULT JOURNEY: THE ARRIVAL OF A TRAIN AT THE BERNINA HOSPICE STATION.

As a general rule, the Bernina Railway works only during the fine season, as it is too costly a matter to run it in the winter time in view of the heavy falls of snow at the high altitude on which it is set (about 4875-6500 feet). This year, however, as the winter season began early, and seems likely to last for several months, the railway company have opened the line to traffic. Way had to be dug for the trains by thousands of navvies.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BROCHEREL]

Like an Advancing Army of Blériot Monoplanes: Birds in Flight.



AS FLYING-MACHINES MIGHT APPEAR WHEN "ON THE MARCH": WILD DUCK ABOVE SAINT-CYR.

This very curious photograph might well, at first glance, suggest that it showed an advancing army of Blériot monoplanes, possibly, even if in the eyes of the Kaiser not probably, an event of the future. In point of fact, as we have noted, it represents wild duck in flight above Saint-Cyr, at a height of about 325 feet.

AS IT IS DONE IN AMERICA: INSPECTING IMMIGRANTS AT ELLIS ISLAND.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE NEW LAND AND THE NEW LIFE, IMMIGRANTS EXCHANGING THEIR MONEY FOR UNITED STATES CURRENCY.



SEEING THAT THE PAPERS OF WOULD-BE DWELLERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE CORRECT, EXAMINING PASSPORTS AT ELLIS ISLAND.



A CONGRESS OF THE NATIONS UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES: IMMIGRANTS AWAITING INSPECTION IN THE GREAT ASSEMBLY HALL AT ELLIS ISLAND.



THE OFFICIAL DOCTORS AT WORK: EXAMINING IMMIGRANTS FOR INFECTIOUS EYE-DISEASES.



NOT WANTED: A REJECTED IMMIGRANT BEING MARKED WITH CHALK AND SENT ASIDE TO WAIT.

The United States authorities are very thorough in their examination of immigrants to their country. At New York, the would-be workers in America are inspected at Ellis Island, where they must pass the doctors, and where passports and so on must be shown. It will be noted that, contrary to the custom in this country, the immigrants are inspected on shore, not on the boats in which they arrive.

IN FOREIGN LONDON: WHERE ALIENS MUCH DO CONGREGATE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



THE BUSY TIME: A FRIED-FISH SHOP IN THE EAST-END.

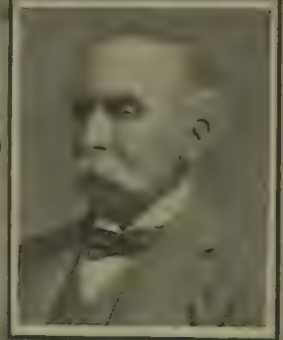
The fried-fish shop is one of the sights—as it is usually one of the odours—not only of the East-End, but of the poorer quarters of many London suburbs. It is an institution favoured by men, women, and children of the humbler classes, who find it a great convenience, for they can purchase at it, at a cost of halfpence, food that is good, satisfying, and, above all, hot. In the East-End more especially, perhaps, it has its certain place. The alien population there welcome it most, but are by no means its only customers. All sorts and conditions of poor are seen in it, eating their "fish and chips," or, more often, taking them home in a piece of newspaper.



MR. DESMOND COKE,
Who has Written a new School Story
entitled "Wilson's," to be published
by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



At the Sign of St. Pauls



MR. ALFRED AUSTIN,
The Poet Laureate, whose Reminis-
cences, in Two Volumes, are to be
published by Messrs. Macmillan.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

ANDREW LANG ON SCOTTISH POETRY AND SCOTTISH DRESS.

HOW extraordinary is the disproportion between the demand for poetry and the supply! I have just read, in M. Dimnet's work, "Les Sœurs Brontë," that of their volume of poems only two copies were sold in the first year of publication.

Yet there were many thousands of living poets, and only two had the curiosity to spend a few shillings on the works of contemporaries. My own dear country, Caledonia, is "a nest of singing birds." In every country newspaper they pour forth their woodnotes mild. In "The Edinburgh Book of Verse" (Professor Macneile Dixon) and "The Book of Scottish Verse" (Sir George Douglas, Bt.) we have over 1800 pages of poetry by Scotsmen, but not by any means always *in* Scots. When a patriot compares these collections with, say, Sir A. Quiller-Couch's Oxford Collection of British verse, he cannot but be reminded of what the inebriated Caledonian said when he awoke in a kirk-yard, and saw what he mistook for a ghost: "Is this an in-dividual rise, or a general resurrection? It's an unco' puir show for Kirkintilloch."

England, a very much larger and richer country than Scotland, a country, too, that never came under John Knox

and the Kirk, has, even so, a disproportionate number of poets, great or not so great, but all delightful. Our northern climate, probably, is as adverse to great poetry as it is to great cricket.

One may also like Mr. Douglas Ainslie's "Stirrup Cup, on



WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD: A TYPE
OF SPANISH CHAIN ARMOUR USED IN
THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

"The fourteenth century still deals with tournaments and knights in armour. . . . As a rule, knight only fought with knight, and squire with squire. . . . Heraldry still flourished, and the heavy mail armour, and the cumbersome pomp and machinery of war."

Reproduced from Mr. Edward Storer's Book, "Peter the Cruel"—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Lane.

Meeting the Grand-daughter of
Cameron of Lochiel!"—

"Say, will he come again?"
Nay, Lady, never.

"Say, will he never reign?"
Ay, Lady, ever.
Ay, for the heart of us
Follows Prince Charlie;
There's not a part of us
Sways not as barley
Under the breeze that blew

Up the Atlantic,
Wafting the one, the true
Prince, the romantic,
Back to his native land
Over the water;
Here's to Prince Charlie and
Lochiel's granddaughter!

This, if not in the manner of Mr. Swinburne, is *more like business* than his Jacobite song; nor is it quite impossible that the gentle Lochiel (who died, I think, in 1748) has a granddaughter living. I have met men whose grandsires fought at Culloden. A thoroughly Highland poet, a being very different from the Lowland poet, is Mr. Donald Mackenzie. His poem on "The Wee Folk," the fairies, is truly Celtic and fairy—

O many a fairy milkmaid,
With the one eye blind,
Is 'mid the lonely mountains
By the red deer hind;
Not one will wait to greet me,
For they have naught to say,

The hill folk, the still folk, the folk that flit away.

I think that Southern fairies have the due complement of eyes; and never heard that, in the Highlands, they have "one short." The fact does not add to their charms, but increases their fearfulness. The fairies are still conversant with Lochaber, where friends of mine have heard their music, both vocal and instrumental, within the fairy hill; and it was commonly averred that the Rev. Alexander Stewart, of Nether Lochaber (1829-1901), had actually seen fairies. But though he told me many strange things, he never told me that.

To cling to my
Northern topic,



THE BISHOP WHO LEFT THE CHURCH FOR THE
STATE: TALLEYRAND AS NAPOLEON'S MINISTER
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM THE PAINTING BY ISABEY.

Speaking, in his old age, of the qualities necessary for a Minister of Foreign Affairs, Talleyrand said: "He ought to be gifted with a kind of instinct which prevents him . . . from ever committing himself. He needs the faculty of appearing open yet remaining impenetrable. . . . Yet all these qualities might be insufficient if good faith did not give them a guarantee . . . diplomacy is not a science of ruse and duplicity. If good faith is necessary anywhere, it is necessary, above all, in political transactions; for it makes them solid and durable. Ruse has been confounded with reserve."

From an illustration in "Talleyrand the Man," Translated from the French of Bernard de Lacombé's "La Vie Privée de Talleyrand," by A. D'Alberti—Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Herbert and Daniel.

(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)

I confess that I do not understand the Hon. R. Erskine when he maintains, in *Gath na Bliadhna*, a Celtic periodical, that what the French call our "coquettish national costume"—the Highland plaid and kilt—is "The Scottish National Dress."

The Lowlanders, as a rule, are not "Scottish" in the sense of being mainly descendants from the ancient Scots, who were as Irish as peat. They wore, and their Highland descendants may righteously wear, their old national costume, which, in practice, is that of Homer's Achæans—namely, a smock (*chiton*) of linen, and over it a plaid (*chlaina*) fastened with a brooch, and tucked up into the belt, leaving the knees bare.

To be sure, as far as I can gather from pictures in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, the crawling Saxon, about 800-900 A.D., was dressed in much the same fashion; which his descendants abandoned for trunk-hose, knee breeches, and, finally, trousers.



THE WOMAN WHO MARRIED AN EX-ROMAN
CATHOLIC BISHOP: MADAME GRAND, PRINCESSE
DE TALLEYRAND.

FROM THE PAINTING BY MADAME VIGÉE LE BRUN.

"In the first months of 1802 a rumour spread in Paris, which made some smile, shocked others, and surprised everybody. M. de Talleyrand, ex-Bishop of Autun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the most prominent person in the Republic, after Bonaparte, was going to be married. . . . The maiden name of Madame Grand was Catherine Noël Werlé. She was born on the 21st of November 1762, at Tranquebar, a small Danish possession in India. . . . She was French." Her first husband was a young Englishman, George Francis Grand, a clerk in the Indian Civil Service.

From an illustration in "Talleyrand the Man," Translated from the French of Bernard de Lacombé's "La Vie Privée de Talleyrand," by A. D'Alberti—Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Herbert and Daniel.

With the tramp of trooping horses and the laugh of reckless men,
And struck a mailed hand on the gate and cried in rebel glee:
"Come forth, come forth, my Borderer, and ride the March with me!"

I know not if the farms we fired are burned to ashes yet!
I know not if the stirks grew tired before the stars were set!
I only know that late last night, when northern winds blew free,
A troop of men rode up the glen and brought a horse for me.

This poetry is good enough, I hope, for boys of all ages. You can shout it, as the St. Andrews student

Sang the song "Ta Phairshon"
For his personal diversion;

or as the two elderly gentlemen of an ancient day met each other shouting the Battle of Flodden from "Marmion," in the dark Edinburgh street, shook hands, and parted.

Last night a wind
from Lammer-
moor came roar-
ing up the glen,



WHERE THE FAVOURITE OF PETER THE CRUEL BATHED: MARIA DE PADILLA'S
BATH IN THE GARDENS OF THE ALCAZAR AT SEVILLE.

"Here often bathed the favourite Sultana of this King. . . . The name of this wonderful city, which burned like a full-blown rose on the bosom of Spain, was Seville; the fairy palace was its Alcazar; the lady, Maria [de Padilla], and the king, Don Pedro."

Reproduced from Mr. Edward Storer's Book, "Peter the Cruel"—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Lane.
(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

BY "TUBE" TO WORK: ON THE WAY TO THEIR UNDER-WATER LABOURS.

FROM THE DRAWING BY H. LANOS.



MEN ENGAGED IN BURROWING UNDER
THE PIPE LEADING TO THE COM-

A RIVER: ENTERING
PRESSED-AIR CHAMBER.

Our drawing shows French workmen, engaged in burrowing under a river for a "tube," entering the pipe which leads to the chamber containing compressed air in which they labour. So that the workmen may not receive injury by suddenly entering air of a density differing very greatly from that in which they live, the device is so arranged that they enter, as it were, by stages, passing from air of ordinary density to that which is denser, thence to air that is denser still, and so on.

THE OLDEST MARKET-PLACE EVER FOUND ON GREEK SOIL; AND OTHER RESULTS OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN CRETE.



1. THE STATE ENTRANCE OF THE MINOAN PALACE AT PHÆSTUS, AFTER THE LAST EXCAVATION WORK HAD BEEN DONE.

2. THE REMAINS OF TWO ARCHAIC GREEK SHRINES DISCOVERED AT PRINIA.

3. A LATE MINOAN VASE FROM PHÆSTUS.

4. A FRAGMENT OF A FRIEZE FROM ONE OF THE SHRINES OF PRINIA (SHOWING A MAN ON HORSEBACK) IN THE NATIVE ARCHAIC CRETAN, OR DÆDALIAN, STYLE.

5. THE LARGEST MIDDLE-MINOAN JAR FOUND IN THE PALACE OF PHÆSTUS.

6. THE SHOPS OF THE MINOAN MARKET AT HAGHIA TRIADA, THE OLDEST MARKET-PLACE EVER FOUND ON GREEK SOIL.

By courtesy of Professor Frederic Halbherr, we are able to illustrate some results of the most recent work done by the Italian Archæological Mission in Crete. Professor Halbherr writes "At Phæstus and Haghia Triada, the excavations of the Minoan Palace and the Royal Villa have been completed, with the discovery of new important parts of both buildings and that of the Minoan *agora*, the oldest market-place ever found on Greek soil. At Lebena, on the south coast of the island, the Græco-Roman Temple of Æsculapius with its surroundings was entirely unearthed, while new researches have been carried on at Gortyna, near the Pythian Temple and the Greek *agora*, and at Prinia, on the eastern slopes of Mount Ida. The excavations at Prinia have brought to light the remains of two archaic Greek shrines with very remarkable pieces of sculpture of the most primitive style."

The copyright of the Encyclopædia Britannica has been taken over by the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

and an *entirely new* (11th) *edition* is in course
of issue from the Cambridge University Press.

*** Prospectus and specimen pages post free from The Cambridge
University Press (London Office) 133, Fetter Lane, E.C.*

IT is now 142 years since there appeared in Edinburgh the first part of a book, to be completed in three modest volumes, of 900 pages each, under the ambitious title of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Limited in its scope to the arts and sciences, the product of a "Society of Gentlemen in Scotland," none of whose names have come down to us, it contained, for the best of reasons, no heading "Steam Engine," and could still combat, in its article "Botany," the theory that sex existed in the world of plants.

The eleventh edition, to contrast it with the first, consists of 28 volumes and an index. There are 27,000 pages of text, 40,000 articles, over 41 millions of words, more than 7000 illustrations and maps. Its 1500 contributors include the most eminent authorities in every department of knowledge. Its scope has been enlarged to supply information under whatever word may reasonably prompt a question as to the person, place, object, action or conception for which it stands—and this information (the result of a fresh survey of the world) is given up to the year 1910.

An average interval of 14 years.

Past editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica have been published at the dates shown in the following table. As every edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica has hitherto been issued in parts, and its publication, therefore, extended over a series of years, the interval between one edition and the next must be measured from the mean date of each. It will be seen that, whereas successive editions have hitherto appeared at intervals, on an average, of 14 years, a period of 28 years separates the publication of the present edition from the last *entirely new* edition, viz., the 9th.

			Mean date.
1st ed. (Bell & Macfarquhar)	3 vols.	...	1768-71 ... 1770
2nd ed. (Bell & Macfarquhar)	10 "	...	1777-84 ... 1781
3rd ed. (Bell & Macfarquhar)	18 "	...	1788-97 ... 1793
Supplement (Thomson Bonar)	2 "	...	1801
4th ed. (Andrew Bell)	20 "	...	1801-10 ... 1805
5th ed. (Constable)	20 "	...	1815-17 ... 1816
Supplement (Constable)	6 "	...	1816-24
6th ed. (Constable)	20 "	...	1823-24 ... 1824
7th ed. (Adam Black)	21 "	...	1830-42 ... 1836
8th ed. (Adam Black)	22 "	...	1853-60 ... 1857
9th ed. (A. & C. Black)	25 {	10th {	1875-89 ... 1882
Supplement (The Times)	11 }		1902
11th ed. (Cambridge University Press)	29 "	December	... 1910

Some new features.

The new (11th) edition—besides being *new*, i.e., the result of a fresh survey of the world—carries forward the famous characteristics of the Encyclopædia Britannica, while developing others which were latent. For the first time in its history an edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica has been written, and is being issued, as one consistent whole from A to Z. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this radical change in the method of preparation. With previous editions—as indeed with every other considerable publication whatever—the custom has been to prepare and publish the work volume by volume. In the present case—in respect both of the exhaustive character of its survey and of its well-considered distribution under some 40,000 headings—simultaneous preparation has brought to the new work the advantage of such a thorough organisation and control as is unattainable under the ordinary conditions of piecemeal production. This development, while enhancing the value of the Encyclopædia Britannica as a book for study and for reading, greatly increases its usefulness as a work of reference. For, by virtue of the better arrangement of its matter, the new work is estimated to give twice as much information as was contained in the 9th edition.

Prospectus and specimen pages.

The preparation of the 11th edition (at a cost, before a single volume was printed, of £230,000) has occupied for eight years a permanent editorial staff of 64 members, and it embodies the special knowledge of leading authorities in every field—e.g., Lord Rayleigh, Sir Joseph Thomson, Sir Philip Watts, Professor Ewing, Professor Nernst, Sir Clifford Allbutt, Sir E. Ray Lankester, Sir Walter Phillimore, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Dr. Arthur Evans, Professor Haverfield, Professor Vinogradoff, Professor Oman, Dr. Driver, Dr. Estlin Carpenter, Sir Sidney Colvin, Mr. Donald Tovey, Captain Brinkley, Colonel Maude, Mr. Horace Hutchinson, to name but twenty out of some fifteen hundred. But of all these details of the work the reader may best judge for himself from the prospectus and specimen pages for which this announcement invites him to inquire.

The use of India paper.

The use of India paper may be rightly described as revolutionary. The 29 volumes of the new edition contain over two million words more than did the 35 volumes of the 10th edition, yet together occupy a width of only 28 in., instead of 7 ft., and weigh about 80 lb. instead of 240 lb. The size of type has not been reduced, and the enquirer will see from the specimen pages (which are printed on India paper) that the great advantages derived from this innovation are accompanied by none of the drawbacks which might be expected by those who think of India paper only as a marvel of thinness. At the same time, while the advantages to be derived from the employment of India paper are, in their opinion, overwhelming, the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press have decided to issue an impression also upon ordinary book paper such as was used for previous editions. The subscriber is thus free to make his own choice between the two.

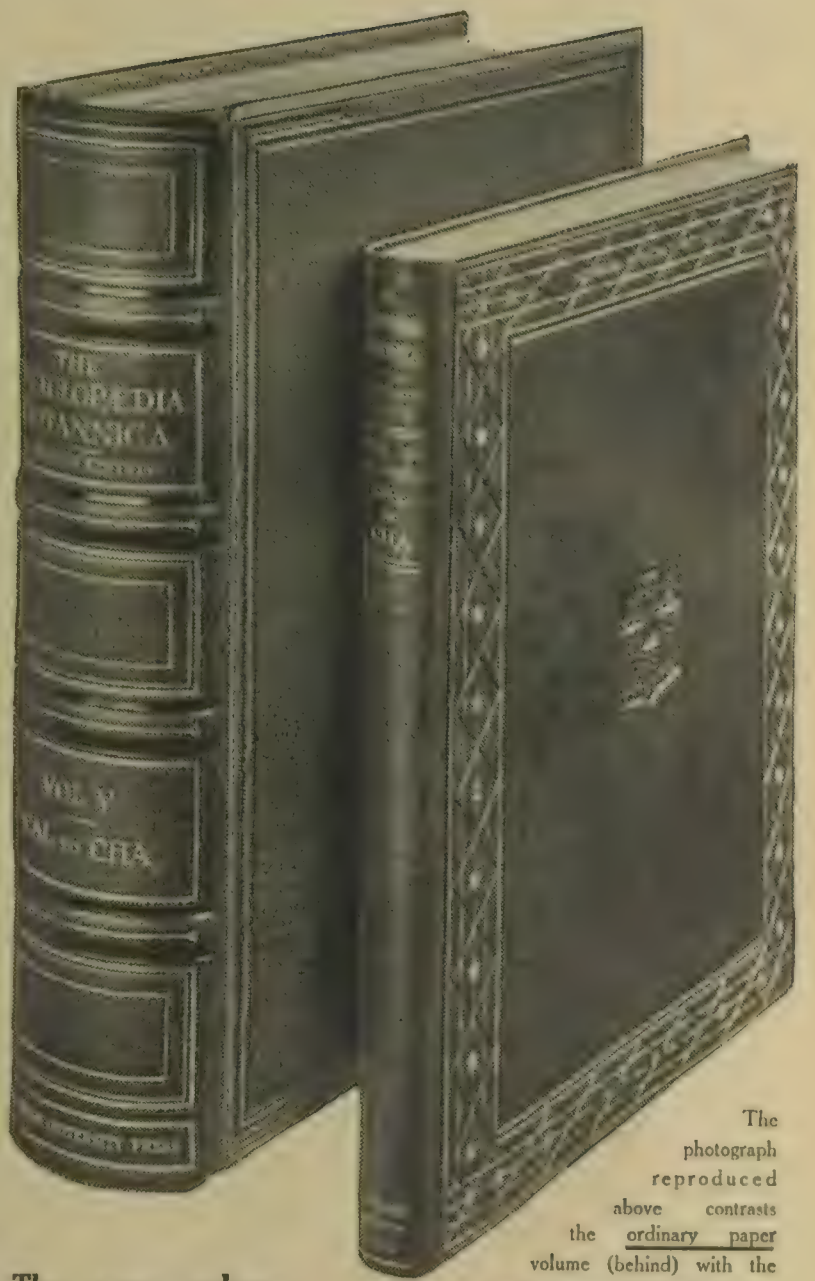
The University of Cambridge and the needs of the day.

In conclusion, it may safely be asserted that at no time in its history has the need of a new Encyclopædia Britannica been more urgent than it is to-day. The past fifteen years have been marked by extraordinary multiplication of special studies, and, at the same time, they have seen a notable growth of the belief that information tells—tells not only indirectly, and in a quickening of general interest, but, also, most practically, in the increased efficiency which a man brings to the pursuit of his own business or profession, whatever that may be.

In coming now under the control of the University of Cambridge, the Encyclopædia Britannica, as a most comprehensive exhibition of exact knowledge, will be regarded as having found a natural abiding place. On its side, in assuming the charge of a most powerful instrument of general instruction, the University takes a step in fulfilment of its responsibility towards a wider circle than that of its own students during the short years of their residence.

The first copies (a small number) of the new Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th edition, are now in course of delivery.

A great advantage in price is offered to those who promptly signify their intention of taking the new



The photograph reproduced above contrasts the ordinary paper volume (behind) with the India paper volume of the new Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th edition. The former measures 2½ inches in thickness and weighs 8 lb., the latter is 1 inch thick and weighs 3 lb.

The same volume in 2 forms, ordinary paper and India paper.

Encyclopædia Britannica: and such applicants also can obtain copies from among the advance sets already in course of delivery. Of the 12,000 copies of the India paper impression prepared for delivery in January, 8000 were already applied for by Christmas. It is thus clear that the remainder of these sets will be taken up before the end of the month, and considerable delay must occur before further supplies are available. Readers, therefore, who attach importance to obtaining a copy of a new book directly it is published, should make application without delay, especially if they wish to secure a copy of the India paper impression.

15/10 instead of 30s.

Applications sent in *now* will be accepted at the rate of 15s. 10d. a volume (containing 1000 quarto pages) instead of 30s., which was the original published price of the 9th edition, and is intended to be the ultimate price of the new edition.

No payment of any kind need be made until the volumes are actually delivered, when payment may be made in cash or in monthly instalments of 21s. At an increase of only a few shillings, the payment of the cash price may be distributed over a period of 4, 8, or 12 months.

A form for the use of advance applicants, showing in detail the special terms offered to them, will be sent, with a prospectus of the new edition, post free upon request.

Please write name and address below, tear off this corner, and post to the London office of

**The Cambridge University Press,
133, Fetter Lane, E.C.**

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Trampus

NEW LAW-COURTS IN THE CITY IN WHICH EUROPEAN LAW ORIGINATED: THE PALACE OF JUSTICE WHICH IT WAS ARRANGED SHOULD BE OPENED IN ROME ON THE 11TH. The inauguration of the magnificent new Palace of Justice in Rome, arranged for Wednesday last (11th) recalls the fact that practically the whole of modern European law has evolved out of Roman law, as summarised in the "Institutes" of Gaius and, later, those of Justinian. From the forensic speeches of Cicero, we may learn much of legal procedure in the days of ancient Rome.



"A STRIKING APPEAL TO ROYAL CLEMENCY": KING ALFONSO PETITIONED BY A SPANISH PEASANT WOMAN.

The photograph is described as representing a Spanish peasant woman, some few weeks ago, appealing personally to King Alfonso for the life of her son, who had been condemned to death. It is noticeable that the King does not appear to see the woman, but seems to be making a speech. King Alfonso arrived last Sunday at Melilla, where he visited the graves of Spanish soldiers killed in the Riff War.



Photo. Bulla.

"THE LITTLE FATHER" AND HIS SON, INTERESTED IN RUSSIAN "PLAY-TROOPS": THE TSAR AND THE TSAREVITCH REVIEWING A BOYS' BRIGADE.

Many Russian regiments have recently started boys' brigades, which are known as "play-troops." Although the idea arose from the interest taken by the Tsar in the Boy-Scout movement, these boys' brigades have really nothing in common with the methods of Boy Scouts. The boys are merely like small soldiers without dangerous weapons, and their exercise consists mainly of gymnastics and of the military barrack-yard drill, which forms no part of a Boy Scout's training. General Baden-Powell recently went to St. Petersburg to explain the Boy-Scout principles and organisation.



Photo. Cribb.

SUBMARINES FOR SERVICE ON THE CHINA STATION: THE "66," "67," AND "68."

Nine submarines are shortly to be sent on foreign service—six to the Mediterranean, and the three shown above to the China Station. They will be manned by volunteer crews and will be escorted by a mother-ship. It should be noted that they bear on their conning-towers their war numbers, which are 66, 67, and 68. In time of peace they are classed as "C36," "C37," and "C38." At the bow may be seen the hydroplanes, while above the decks are the domestic clothes-lines.



Photo. Topical.

DISASTER TO AN ARMY AEROPLANE: THE WRECKED MACHINE AT ALDERSHOT.

At Aldershot, last Saturday, Captain D. C. Burke, of the 3rd Royal Irish Fusiliers, met with mishap while testing one of the Farman biplanes acquired by the new Army Air Corps. After making a successful flight, Captain Burke went up again, but at the height of about 50 feet the machine dipped to the right and fell to the ground. Fortunately the airman escaped with cuts and bruises, but the machine was wrecked. The accident was attributed to the snapping of a wire.

THROAT TROUBLES.

THEIR ORIGIN, PREVENTION AND CURE.

SORE Throats are rife. This statement can be abundantly verified, for everywhere people are complaining of various forms of throat complaints due to the changeable atmospheric conditions and to getting into draughts through the imperfect ventilation of their homes.

Again, Churches, Theatres and other places of public resort and entertainment are infected with the germs which sufferers from these complaints give off in their breath, for everyone knows that all forms of Sore Throat are due to germs. It is therefore difficult for the healthy, and impossible for those "below par" to escape infection, for the weakened system falls an easy prey to diseases which might otherwise be thrown off.

As everyone knows, germs multiply so rapidly under the right conditions, each dividing into two every twenty minutes, that it is only necessary for a few to get into the mouth to become millions in the course of a few hours.

That is why Sore Throats are so prevalent, and why, when one member of the family has a cold, "it goes through the house."

Sore Throat is always a condition of serious discomfort to the sufferer, even when it does not become ulcerated or diphtheritic. Indeed, as a well-known physician has written, "no ailments are more painful or annoying than those affecting the throat and the organs of the voice, and there are no troubles in which it is more difficult to reach the parts affected by means of ordinary remedies."

THE MODERN PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.

So universally recognised are these facts that no modern physician now orders gargles, on which he relied entirely only a few years ago. The explanation of this change of opinion and of treatment is simple. Sore Throat means inflammation. In every inflammation, rest is the first essential to cure. When gargles are used the throat muscles are thrown into violent action, thus defeating the physician's object at the very outset. Again, the drugs used are brought into contact with the affected part for only a short time, when they come into contact with it at all, for there are many parts of the throat which no gargle can possibly reach.

In consequence of these and other drawbacks physicians demanded a remedy which would take the place of gargles and would rapidly destroy the disease-germs in the mouth and throat without producing any injurious effect either there or in the body. It was, obviously, not easy to find a preparation which would act as a poison to the germs and yet have no poisonous effect on the system, however much was used. At length, after innumerable experiments, such a preparation was found.

It is Wulffing's Formamint, the germ-killing throat tablet, which is so powerful that no disease-germ can live more than a few minutes in its presence.

This fact has been proved in innumerable cases, and has been confirmed by over six thousand physicians, who have put into writing their commendation of Wulffing's Formamint's power of curing Sore Throat, while many of them have also testified to its no less remarkable property of preventing Diphtheria and other infectious diseases.

The Sanitary Inspector of High Wycombe, who, in common with several doctors, has written on Formamint's power of preventing Diphtheria, states: "During an outbreak of Diphtheria I have frequently given away Wulffing's Formamint to those who have been in contact with the disease, and no other cases have been removed to hospital from the same household. Whenever our ambulance is ordered out for the removal of an infectious case, Wulffing's Formamint always accompanies us. I know of no other



THIS PICTURE SHOWS HOW WULFFING'S FORMAMINT DESTROYS DISEASE-GERMS.

The microbes producing Typhoid Fever were placed on a specially prepared plate, suitable for their growth. The left-hand half was treated with a solution of Formamint, the right-hand half being left alone. In a short time the above photograph was taken, which shows that the Formamint had prevented the growth of the Typhoid germs on the left-hand half, whilst on the right-hand half they had developed into a virulent colony capable of infecting a number of persons with this deadly disease. The white marks on the left-hand half are scratches made by the needle with which the germs were put on the plate.

preparation so effectual in preventing infectious diseases as Wulffing's Formamint."

The way in which Wulffing's Formamint acts is strikingly shown and explained in the illustration on this page, where the germs of Typhoid Fever were used for the purpose of the experiment.

What Wulffing's Formamint does for Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria, it does with equal promptitude and power with all diseases whose germs enter the body through the mouth and multiply in the throat, like Tonsillitis, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and Consumption of the Lungs.

The efficacy of Wulffing's Formamint in the cure of Sore Throat is so remarkable that one physician states in the *Practitioner*: "Having tried all the British Pharmacopœia lozenges and most of the well-known proprietary antiseptic lozenges, I have become reduced to one and one only (for Sore Throat), namely, Wulffing's Formamint."

It is for this reason that the ablest physicians are prescribing Wulffing's Formamint instead of other remedies. Moreover, realising the necessity for keeping their own mouths and throats free from disease-germs, they themselves take Wulffing's Formamint when attending cases of infectious disease. In this connection the Medical Officer of Health of one of the largest Infectious Diseases Hospitals in the country has written in a medical journal: "I have never had Sore Throat myself since I began to use Wulffing's Formamint, although I suffered periodically before, and I always recommend them to the nurses in the Scarlet Fever Wards."

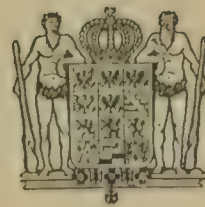
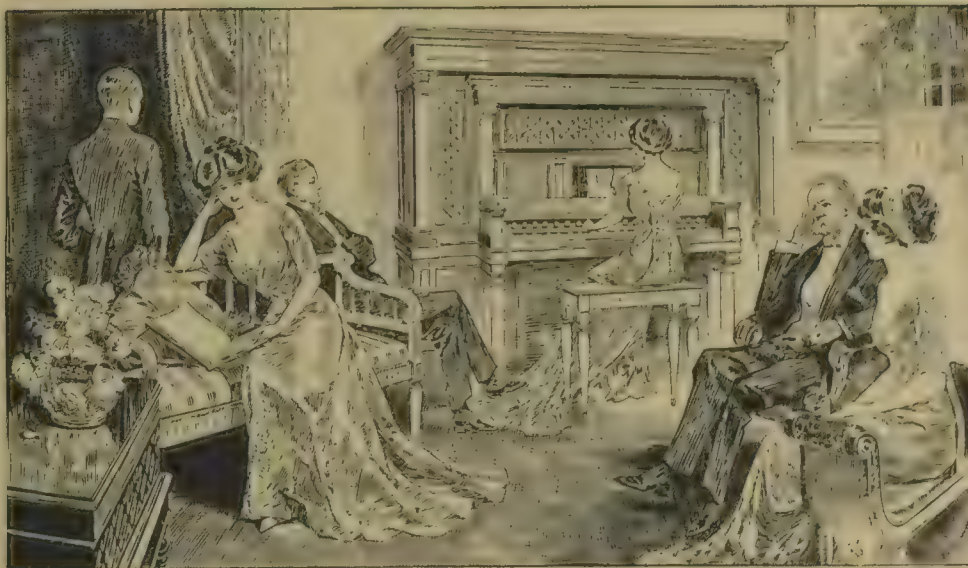
The example set by such men may well be followed by the public in times when Colds, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, and similar germ diseases are epidemic, to prevent being attacked by them.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR CHILDREN.

Wulffing's Formamint is so pleasant to the taste that children take the tablets like sweets, and it is so harmless that it may be given to very young babies, a bit of a tablet being crushed in butter muslin, to prevent the fragments choking the child, and the ends of the muslin being held by the nurse. Thus used, it will allay and prevent Thrush, Sore Tongue, Sore Mouth, Inflammation of the Tonsils and other serious complaints, for which, hitherto, the common treatment has been the painful and objectionable one of a rag wrapped round the nurse's finger and moistened by the medicament prescribed by the doctor.

Wulffing's Formamint has other advantages. Being in tablets, it never deteriorates. It is also exceedingly economical in use, for only the exact quantity needed is taken, while its initial cost is small, a bottle containing fifty tablets costing 1s. 11d. at all chemists. As the success of Wulffing's Formamint has induced many imitations to be put on the market, purchasers should insist on getting the real preparation and rigorously refuse any substitute. There is no efficient substitute for Wulffing's Formamint.

To enable its virtues to be tested, the proprietors, Messrs. A. Wulffing & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., will send a sample, free of cost, to all who send a postcard mentioning *The Illustrated London News*. In addition, an interesting booklet, "Practical Hints on Sore Throat," will be given free of charge. It contains information of the highest importance to the welfare of every household. By its means, grave anxiety may easily be avoided; for when Sore Throats begin, there is no knowing where they will end, unless they are treated in time.



THE ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.

AT no time has orchestral music received so much attention and won such general appreciation from lovers of dignified and elevating music as at the present day. This fact has been forcibly impressed on the Orchestrelle Co. by the increasing interest which is being taken in the Æolian Orchestrelle not only in England but throughout the world. The Æolian Orchestrelle embodies the tones of all orchestral instruments. These, of course, are of the utmost value and interest in the rendering of the great symphonies and overtures, &c. The Æolian Orchestrelle can be played by hand, and after spending a short time in ascertaining the stop values, anyone can play it by means of music-rolls. In this way orchestral effects are made possible which could not be produced on any other single instrument. The Orchestrelle Co. has just published a new catalogue which shows large illustrations of Æolian Orchestrelles, and will be glad to forward it to anyone interested who will write for Catalogue No. 5.

**The Orchestrelle Co.,
ÆOLIAN HALL,
135-6-7, New Bond St., London, W.**

LADIES' PAGE.

A VERY small percentage of the aged inmates of the workhouses who are now entitled to old-age pensions are leaving the shelter of the rate-maintained institutions. This fact ought to silence the nonsense that is often talked about the cruel discomforts of the workhouse. The truth is that there is every physical comfort provided; good beds, warm and well-ventilated day-rooms, ample and well-cooked food and snug clothing, with medical skill and trained nursing for the infirm. Louise Michel, the French Communist, was conducted round a great London workhouse by some friends of mine who were lady guardians; and at the end of her visit she declared that in her opinion the workhouse met all reasonable claims; such comfort and attention open to everybody who is destitute, absolutely regardless of previous character and behaviour. Nothing like it can be had by independent and self-supporting aged folks unless they can pay five or six times the amount of the old-age pension.

This is a period in which every care and expense are lavished on the wastrels and little is done to sustain, improve, or solace the better members of the community. In past times, almshouses and devout sisterhoods were maintained specially to receive and comfort the worthy aged poor. The drawback of the workhouse is that it must harbour them in close company with the worst members of the community, which to the better class is a veritable penance. Miss Florence Nightingale said that "if anyone would know what are the lowest depths of vice and misery, a festering mass of decay of living human bodies and human souls," it could be seen by "looking into the hideous well" of the workhouse wards. The pioneer under Miss Nightingale of trained nursing in workhouses, Miss Agnes Jones, wrote in like manner: "Few know all we have to contend with here; the sin and wickedness, the struggle to keep any rules and any order, the drudgery and thanklessness. . . . The workhouse is burdened with a large portion of the vilest. I can only compare it to Sodom, and wonder that the Lord stays His hand. . . . In the desperate weather, when the people were said to be starving, I was one day coming in at the gate and admiring the beautiful bread and plentiful supply, when, just because a piece of crust was burned—I should have liked it to eat myself—a woman began railing against the food provided. So it is often with our patients." But, on the other hand, there are some inmates for whom no sympathy is too great: young men or women maimed by accident or struck down with disease that leaves them a long life to come of suffering; or the aged who have worked as long as they could, very often for wages just carrying them on in privation from day to day. What a pity it is that for these there cannot be perhaps even better, and for the others, especially the able-bodied, a far less luxurious, provision out of the taxes drawn from their industrious and respectable fellow-citizens!



AN AT-HOME FROCK FOR A GIRL.

This pretty little gown is of Ninon, gathered into yoke, belt, and foot-band of satin or cashmere embroidered with rat-tail silk braid of the same colour.

Old age, indeed, under any circumstances is a subject for sympathy, and such aid as can be given; while advanced years and poverty make a parlous combination indeed. In Cicero's famous essay on "Old Age," he refuses even to consider the case of the aged poor person. "Old age under the pressure of penury," he calmly observes, "cannot possibly prove an easy condition, even to a wise and virtuous mind." Therefore, in that phrase, he dismisses finally the case of at least one half of the sufferers from advancing years! Thereafter he discourses of aged generals who led armies, of patriarchal statesmen who could still command the applause of listening Senates, of old poets, philosophers, and chief pontiffs—of Socrates, who learned to play upon the lyre in his advanced years; of Solon, who gloried in one of his poems that he still, though old, "learned something new daily"; and of wealthy and important citizens like "the venerable Appius," who yet supervised their own landed property and were revered by their children and servants. But for the old man, or, still more, the old woman, who has neither great talents nor splendid memories, nor lands and servants to control, there is no comfort propounded by the wise Ancient.

Women's problems naturally differ in many respects from those of men, and in this matter of becoming old perhaps the difference reaches its height; for a man cannot be that most pitiful of creatures, an old beauty. The one source of her power and influence and happiness is visibly decayed and departed. If she were something more in her glorious day than a mere rounded cheek and brilliant eye and ripe lip, then that something else, be it lovingness or intellect or tact, that in a certain degree will remain. But beauty is such a snare, because it seems, for the time that it lasts, to supply to a woman the place of every mental and moral charm, and so deludes her to build her life's success on its fleeting basis. Then when the beauty is gone, what can remain? Avarice comes to the rich old woman, for her money is now her only remaining source of importance; but it breeds her nothing but hatred and mortification. Then gloom attends upon every glance into the looking-glass, and life is empty of all charm because shorn of all possibilities. Well will it be for even the beautiful to lean on a more lasting staff—to cultivate the mind and affections betimes.

Amongst the many sales that are now demanding attention, it would be difficult to find one more notable than that which is progressing at Hampton's, Pall Mall. This great furnishing house is full of the most artistic and attractive goods of every kind needed for home-plenishing, and a great reduction is made in the prices of most articles for the January clearance, as may be seen by sending for the catalogue. A special feature this time is the large stock of carpets, including 14,000 yards of fine Axminster, at 15 per cent. less than the actual cost of production, and also some wonderfully cheap Persian rugs. FILOMENA.

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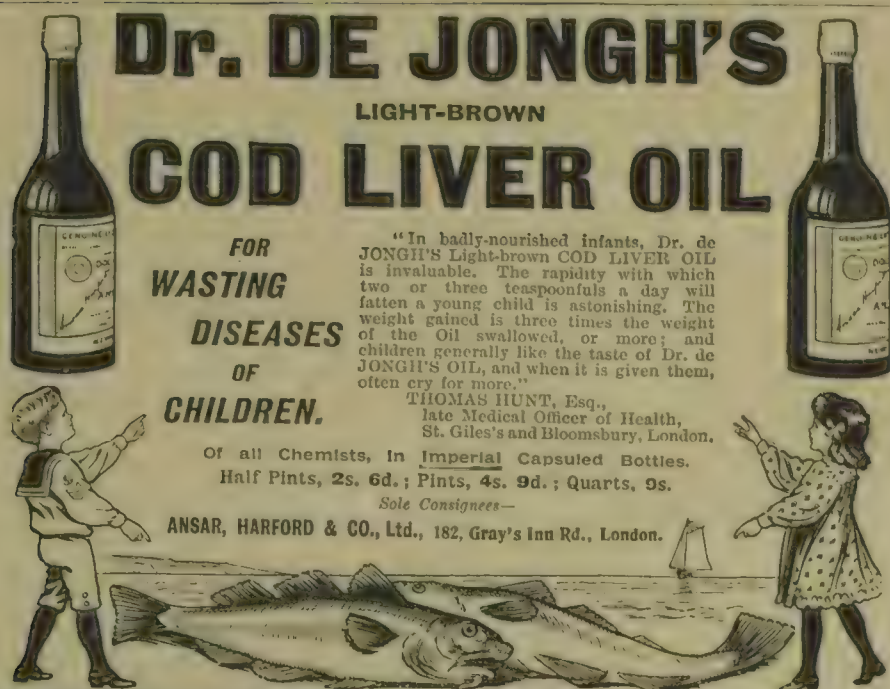
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ART NOTES.

THE Post-Impressionists are leaving London for New York, and leaving London baffled. The battle waged round them has gone to their champions rather than to their challengers, but the victory is not decisive enough to convince the onlooker, or even the combatant. The fight is scattered over so large a field that one knows



WHERE KING ALFONSO PURSUES HIS FAVOURITE SPORT OF YACHTING: SAN SEBASTIAN IN REGATTA WEEK.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria have decided to spend part of the season at San Sebastian. A large number of visitors have already arrived, and a record season is anticipated. With the natural attractions of both sea and mountains, its brilliant sunshine record, and its social gaiety, San Sebastian gains increasing popularity every year amongst English people seeking a winter resort abroad.

not whether the Hotspur Hind is still with dreadful daring defending Matisse, or if he has retired upon the Gauguin stronghold. One is even less sure of the final position of the critics who condemned the whole gang at sight on Press Day. As far as "The Woman with the Green Eyes" and the later canvases are concerned, it is improbable that Mr. Ross has any desire to commute his sentence of burning to one of hanging—at least, on any wall where he is likely to encounter them! Doubtless he has modified his view of Gauguin. Few people who have returned to the Grafton Galleries have not found themselves wrestling with the fierce genius of this man. A contest is the natural figure by which to describe the beginnings of one's admiration, for one cannot be placidly brought to admire what is, at many points, repulsive.

While Matisse and several of the younger painters have failed to make themselves intelligible (which is tantamount to saying that they have remained idiotic) Gauguin has clutched one's sleeve till, like the Ancient Mariner, he has told his tale. Mr. Sargent, who, in answer to Mr. Roger Fry, has for once been at pains to condemn, makes one reservation in his general disavowal of admiration for the Post-Impressionists. "The pictures by Gauguin strike me as admirable in colour, and in colour only," he says. Even Mr. Sargent is wrestling with the Ancient Mariner. But Gauguin, if he holds him with his colour, has a hold that is marvellously secure. His colour is of the essence of his work; it is the very clay of which his bricks are made, the very water with which his cement is mixed. Without seeking to excuse or explain his malformations and distortions, we would claim that he is more than a great colourist.

In a few of his pictures he may be judged as a draughtsman without any reference to the troublesome question of the artist's right to distort and abuse nature. At its best, Gauguin's draughtsmanship possesses an inner weight and purpose that is undeniable; at its worst it is distressingly powerful. Compare the hideous woman, who is about four feet high, and whose ankles are as thick as her thighs, with the neat, proper figures of an Orchardson interior in the Winter Academy. The ankles of all Orchardson's figures are neatly turned—but to what purpose? There is no question that the distortion of the Grafton Galleries is immeasurably the more important personage. But not, we think, because it is a distortion.

Stunted and malformed human shapes have been put, for the most part, to two uses in art. The Greeks made hideous images of the men who

were the Wilkie Bards of their age because they found them humorous; the Japanese will giggle with delight over the grotesques of their draughtsmen, or will show themselves quick to appreciate their horror, according to the artists' intention. In the grotesques of the Gothic cathedrals humour and horror often meet; but in the pictures of the Post-Impressionists we are asked to accept gravely, without fear or laughter, as if they should form part of the normal interpretation of things seen, shapes of most unaccountable and unfriendly aspect. We are still baffled to know their purpose, just as we are baffled to know the purpose of Mr. Walter Sickert's totally different indulgence of ugliness at the Carfax Gallery. He is far too true to his impressions to deal in fabulous distortions, but within the wide limits put upon him by a hideous modern world, he does his best to deal in the unlovely. We do not speak of the many subjects culled from the music-halls; there is an elevation and glamour in these that is wholly absent from a sequence making a new "Modern Love" in line, but a "Modern Love" of a Soho bed-sitting room. Neither his brilliant mastery of his medium nor his Meredithian sense of the dramatic serves Mr. Sickert well in this case.

E. M.



A WESTERN INVENTION IN THE FAR EAST: A THERMOS FLASK IN CENTRAL CHINA.

The photograph here reproduced was sent to the Chairman of Thermos, Limited, from Tientsin, by Mr. W. R. T. Tuckey. "The picture," writes Mr. Tuckey, "was taken in the province of Shansi, Central China, by my servant, during a mid-day halt which we made at a Chinese village. You will observe how I am using the flask on that occasion."



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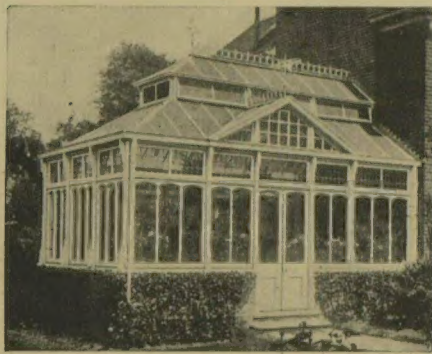
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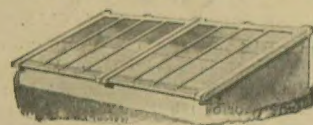
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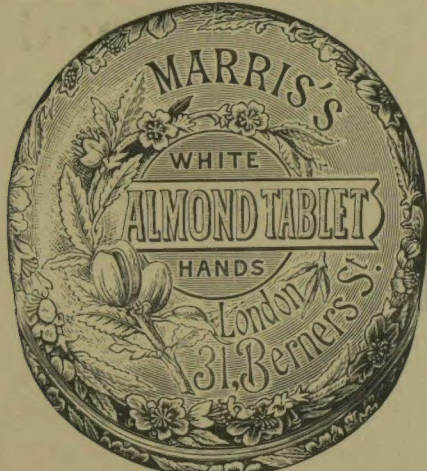
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

HAVING fully perceived the errors of their ways in passing exhibitions and races, the French automobile world are intent on making no further mistakes of the kind. We have profited considerably by the French lapsus in the matter of a show; let us hope that we are not going to lose comparatively by standing down from and out of all races in this year of 1911. In addition to hill climbs—not forbidden in that country by either club or Government—and club and tour events, France will have three big and important contests—the Grand

Prix, to be held this time by the Automobile Club de la Sarthe; the Light Car Race, promoted by that enterprising and energetic journal *L'Auto*; and the Voiturette Race. The Grand Prix is practically a four-inch race, with strokes limited to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. The Light Car Race is governed by a capacity condition, to the effect that the four or six cylinder engines concerned must not have a total cylinder content of more than three litres. The Voiturette Race is open to cars fitted with engines whose maximum bores are 100 mm. for one cylinder, 80 mm. for two cylinders, and 65 mm. for four cylinders.

In the face of all this, we can put forth nothing but a proposition for a race, preferably a three-inch race, in the Isle of Man. This go-ahead little island, already remarkable for the production of tail-less cats and Mr. Hall Caine, is, as to its population, as keen as mustard upon this proposed competition. The little independency is so situated that it is the only part of the kingdom in which such an event can be carried out. Its roads suffice, its people are willing, and it has a House of Keys that can close that portion of the roads necessary for practice and the race. What is required is an organisation that will father the event, and this desideratum seems somewhat difficult to come at. Had we an *Auto* in this country the thing would be done, but the only English journal which might have sponsored such a race voiced such absurd fears with regard to the last Tourist Trophy Race that it could hardly eat its own words even at this distance of time. To my mind, there is only one thing for it, and that is for the Manx Automobile Club to carry out the event alone—at least, alone save for such expert assistance as they could command from the "adjacent islands."

It has more than once been a matter of regret to me that the space allotted to the "Chronicle of the Car" by an obdurate editor is such that at no time have I been able to deal adequately with the 12-h.p. Argyll, the chassis of which presents many most ingenious points of design. In its motor-car practice in all its best phases is brought right up to date, particularly with respect to the clutch, gear-box, and back axle, with its well-arranged overhead worm drive. But to those who have had no opportunity to study the special features of this car, but who see in it a car of the type they contemplate, I would recommend a perusal of the detailed description of the chassis which appeared in the annual of the *Automobile Engineer* and in the January issue of that monthly; or, doubtless, Argyll Motors, Ltd., would send reprints upon application to them at Alexandria, N.B.

Amongst the motoring events won by Talbots during 1910 were the Melbourne-to-Sydney New Record, the New Zealand Trials, the Saltburn and Cardiff Trials, and the Pately Bridge and Johannesburg Parks and Traders' Cups. It is not only, however, in the car that the Talbot name has earned widespread popularity

during the past year. The advent of the Clément-Bayard balloon was long looked forward to, and was as successfully carried out as every Clément-Talbot performance, the air-ship travelling from Paris to London and being harboured without a hitch. At the Olympia Show the popularity of Talbots was a matter of common remark, and practically the entire output of the company for 1911 has already been booked. The Talbot Cricket Club, it is interesting to note, won the championship of the Paddington and District League for two years in succession, holding its own with the best clubs in North London.

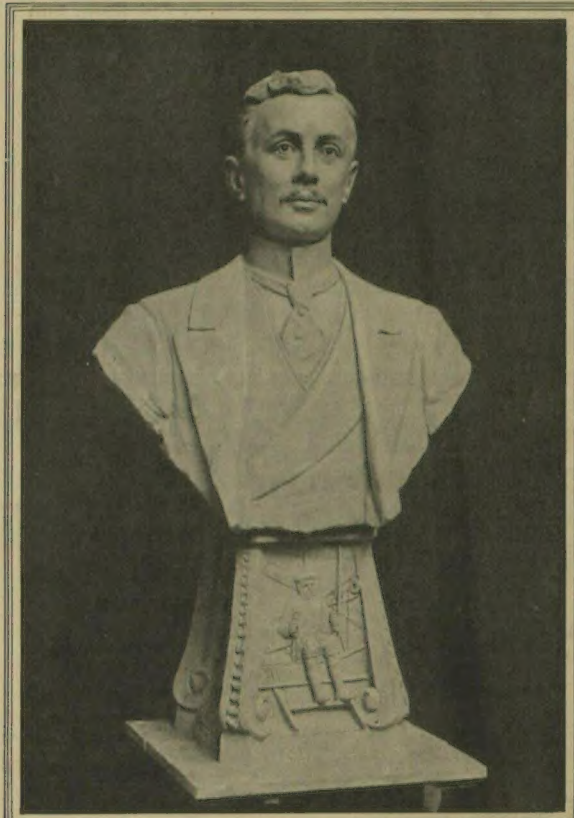


Photo. C.N.

TO COMMEMORATE A PIONEER OF MOTORING AND AIRMANSHIP: THE MEMORIAL BUST OF THE LATE HON. C. S. ROLLS.

The memorial bust of Mr. Rolls is the work of Mr. W. C. May. The bust stands on a four-sided pedestal, each side bearing a panel illustrating a notable event in Mr. Rolls' career—namely, the Paris-to-Sherborne (Norfolk) balloon voyage; the Paris-to-Berlin motor race; the start for Calais by aeroplane; and the flight from Dover to Calais and back. Mr. Rolls was killed on July 12 last at Bournemouth.

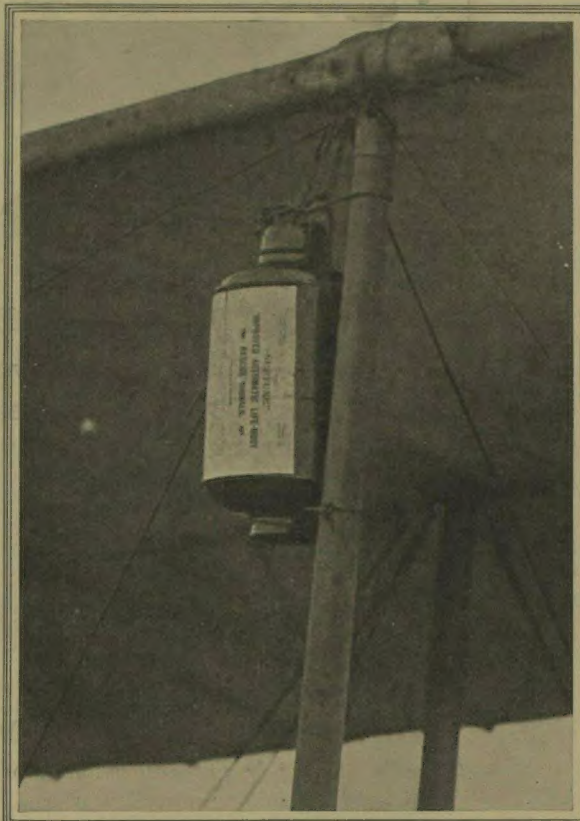
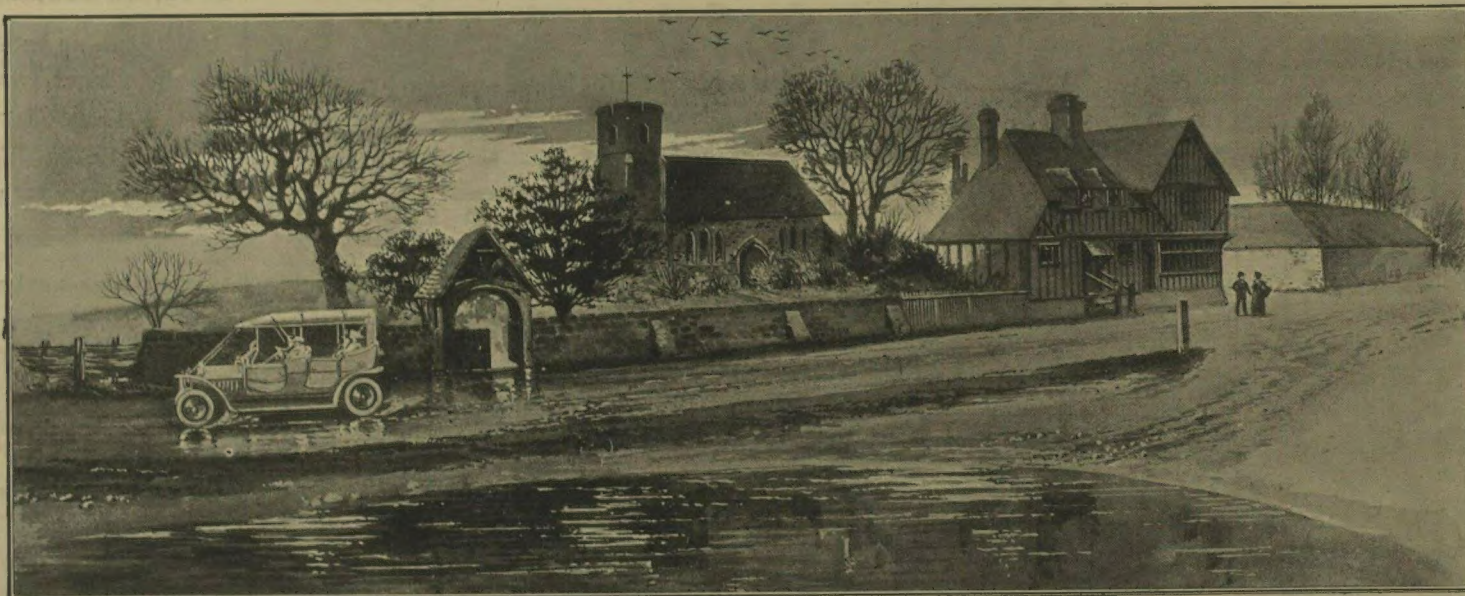


Photo. Montague Dixon.

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In competing for the £4000 prize offered by Baron de Forest for the longest flight across the Channel and into the Continent, the airman Ogilvie had attached to his machine a patent flare called the Neptune Improved Automatic Life-buoy Rescue Signal. It bursts into a brilliant blue flare on contact with the water. Had Cecil Grace carried one of these, he might perhaps have been seen and picked up.

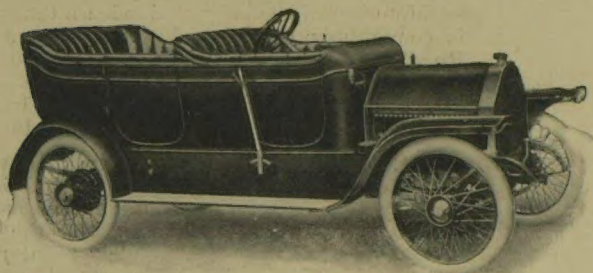


WINTER, notwithstanding its trying moods, has a charm all its own which many motorists would thoroughly enjoy were it not for the state of the roads. Tyre troubles, and the fear of tyre troubles, are—like the poor—always with some people. For them the pleasures of motoring are confined to sunny days and fine roads. Yet it is noticeable that bad roads, whether in town or country, at no season of the year ever worry those whose cars are shod with Dunlop tyres. It suggests that long experience has shown the futility of blaming the roads, which we cannot improve, and that the wisest course is to turn attention to tyre efficiency and durability. It is significant, therefore, that such an enormous majority of experienced British motorists use British-made Dunlops on their cars. For twenty-two years Dunlop tyres have held the field against all comers of all nations, notwithstanding this country being the happy dumping-ground for foreign surplus. Only sheer merit and sound value could have achieved such a record. From every point of view it is recognised that Dunlop tyres are unequalled for securing the utmost safety and satisfaction.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated June 23, 1909) of MR. WILLIAM JAMES HARRIS, of Halwill Manor, Devon, for a short period M.P. for Poole, who died on Oct. 29, is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £197,933. He gives £20,000 in trust for his wife for life, and then for his five daughters; £250 per annum and the use of a house to his wife during widowhood; all real estate to his son, Robert Thornhill Harris; £9000 each to his daughters Marion Jessie Garrett and Ada Forrest; £9500 to his daughter, Isabella Burd; £10,000 each to his daughters Katherine Ellen and Christine Maybelle Drake; £1000 in trust for relieving poverty and distress; and legacies to grandchildren—five thirty-fifths of the residue he leaves to his wife; eight thirty-fifths to his son; four thirty-fifths to each of his daughters; and one thirty-fifth each to his grandsons John Marsh Burd and Steward Robert Forrest.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1905) of MR. GERALD PEEL, J.P., of Marden Ash, Bournemouth, and formerly of Parkfield, Swinton, Manchester, has been proved by John Graham Peel, Robert Graham Peel, and Gerald Graham Peel, sons, the value of the estate being £251,488. He gives to his wife £15,000, his residence and furniture, and the income from one third of the residue. Subject thereto, the whole of the property goes to his children, and the issue of any child that may have predeceased him.

The will (dated Jan. 14, 1903) of MR. ALFRED HENRY HUTH, of Fosbury Manor, near Hungerford, Wilts, who died on Oct. 14, has been proved by Edward Huth, brother, and Geoffrey Edward Huth, nephew, the value of the estate amounting to £252,409. The testator directs that the collection of books and manuscripts known as the Huth Library is to be held as an heirloom with his settled real estate, and no part thereof is to be lent except to the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. He gives the household effects, horses, carriages, etc., to his wife absolutely, and subject thereto all his real and personal estate he leaves to his wife for life, then to his brother Edward, with remainder to his nephew Geoffrey Edward and his first and other sons in tail male.

The will (dated July 28, 1910) of MR. WILLIAM WELLINGTON BAILEY, of Plassy, Limerick, who died on Oct. 4, has been proved by Mrs. Blanche Bailey, the widow, and Sir George Sheppard Murray, the value of the estate being £368,582. The testator gives all money on current account, any two of his racehorses she may select, and during widowhood £1000 a year, to his wife; £10,000 to his niece Ethel Hale; £1000 each to his nephews and nieces Eileen Holberton, Mary Scott, Mary Brown, Gladys Marsh, Evie Levinge, Cecil R. Crampton, Blanche Bailey, John Hale, and Alec Baron Seton; and large legacies to servants. His horses in training, with the exception of the two selected by Mrs. Bailey, and other than his brood mares and foals, are to be sold, and the proceeds given to charity and the poor of Limerick. The residue of the estate he leaves in trust for his nephew Eric Bailey on his attaining twenty-five years of age, but in the meantime Mrs. Bailey is to have the use of Plassy and his stud farm, and £2000 a year for the upkeep thereof.

The following important wills have been proved—
Mr. Emil Walser, 8, Friday Street, City . . . £65,982
Mr. William Bulstrade, Down Lodge, Wandsworth . . . £45,451
Lieut.-Col. Travers Barton Wire, Blakes, Lymington . . . £44,176
Major Cam Sykes, 9, Belvedere, Weymouth . . . £42,887
Mr. Ephraim Cutler, 214, Hagley Road, Edgbaston . . . £41,199

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

H MAXWELL PRIDEAUX (Exeter).—Very pleased to receive your problem. The mate after 1. K to K 5th is fine. The "slating" will probably come with the lengthening days.

C H MORANO (Mannheim). We greatly regret the Black King was wrongly placed. It was only noticed when too late for rectification. Acknowledgment of the error duly appears.

J CHURCHER (Southampton).—No. 3475 is perfectly correct, so if your solution has not been accepted since you wrote, you may know it is wrong. Your solution of No. 3477 is quite right.

J W RUSSELL (City of London Chess Club).—We are grateful both for the good wishes and the bright budget.

W J T (Walton on the Hill).—In reference to your suggested solution of No. 3474, please look at the defence of 1 R to B 6th, and see if mate really follows 2 R to K 3rd (dis. ch).

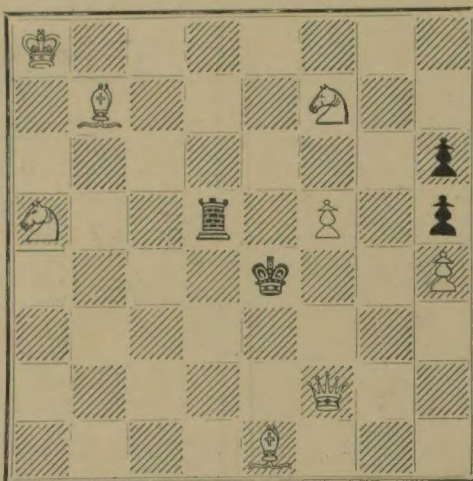
R H COOPER (Malbone, U.S.A.).—We shall miss your usual letters, but glad to know they will shortly be resumed.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3470 received from N H Greenway (San Francisco), and F R G (Natal); of No. 3471 from C A M (Penang), and F R G; of No. 3472 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), and R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.); of No. 3473 from C Field junior, Theo Marzials (Colyton), J W Roswell (Streetsville, Ontario), and J Murray (Quebec); No. 3475 from J C Stackhouse (Torquay), Fidellitas, A W Hamilton Gell (Carlton Club), Hereward, J Verrall (Roddell) and R Taylor (Leicester); of No. 3476 from R Taylor, W Maw (Barrow-on-Humber), Fidellitas, W H Winter (Medstead), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), Walter Rosenbaum (Prague), Hereward, G E Money (Byfleet Rectory), and C Barretto (Madrid).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3177 received from L Schlü (Vienna), T Roberts (Hackney), G Bakker (Rotterdam), J Churcher (Southampton), J Cohn (Berlin), J Green (Boulogne), Walter Rosenbaum, A W Hamilton Gell, J C Stackhouse, W Enoch (Leominster), Julia Short (Exeter), J C (Newcastle), R Taylor, F W Cooper (Derby), H R Thompson (Twickenham), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), W Maw, W Bryer (Dartmouth), G E Money, A G Headell (Winchelsea), Sorrento, Hereward, H S Brandreth, H J M, Dr. T K Douglas (Scone), John Isaacson (Liverpool), Loudon McAdam (Storrington), I S R (Lincoln's Inn), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), Major Buckley (Instow), R Worters (Canterbury), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), W Winter, E J Winter-Wood, and R J Gailer (Retford).

PROBLEM No. 3179.—By C. H. MORANO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3476.—C. H. MORANO.
The Black King should stand at Black's K B 4th, then—

WHITE	BLACK
1. Kt to B 6th	K to B 3rd
2. B to K 6th	K takes B
3. Q Mates.	

If Black play 1. K to B 5th, 2. B to Kt sq, and 3. Kt mates.

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

Game played at the Bristol Chess Club, between MR. FEDDEN and another AMATEUR.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	K takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	15. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3rd
4. P to B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	16. P to K 6th	B takes Kt
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	17. P takes B	Q takes P
6. P takes P	B to Kt 5th, ch.	18. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	P to B 4th
7. K to B sq	Kt to Q R 4th	19. Kt to Q 2nd	
Not good. The Knight goes out of play, and remains so for the rest of the game.			
8. B to Q 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	Fatal, as Black very neatly proves. R to R 3rd, however, might have given him some anxious moments.	
9. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	19. Q takes B	B to R 3rd
10. B takes Kt	B takes B	21. R to K sq	Q takes Kt
11. P to K 5th	B to K 2nd	22. R to R 3rd	Q takes Q P
12. P to K R 4th	Castles		Q to B 5th (ch)
13. B takes P (ch)			

This sacrifice is hopelessly unsound. White has a fair position, and could proceed com-

White resigns.

Motorists will be interested to learn that "Bibendum" is comfortably housed in his new home at 81, Fulham Road, Chelsea, S.W. The change of address is consequent upon increasing business, and the Michelin Tyre Co., Ltd., has spared no expense to give him a residence worthy of his requirements and his expanding proportions.

"Holiday Haunts," a guide to holiday apartments, hotels, etc., is now being issued by the Great Western Railway Company for 1911, the sixth succeeding year. The book has come to be recognised as the official guide to holiday accommodation at places and resorts served by the Great Western Railway and its connections. Those desirous of having their names and addresses inserted should at once call upon the station-master or communicate with Mr. Charles Aldington, Superintendent of the Line, Paddington Station, London, W., who will forward full particulars. The 1911 guide will be published before Easter.

"Penrose's Pictorial Annual" ("The Process Year-Book for 1910-11"), edited by Mr. William Gamble, is not only full of technical articles and other matter interesting and useful to process-engravers, artists, photographers, printers, and publishers, but it is also in itself a delightful picture-book which the veriest amateur, and even children, can enjoy. Besides a review of the past year's progress in the illustrative arts, the volume contains over 170 full-page prints in from one to ten colours, and hundreds of smaller illustrations. The pessimistic tone of some of the articles, as regards the future of process work, is in curious contrast to the magnificent results shown in the illustrations. The book is published by Messrs. Percy Lund, Humphries, and Co., of 3, Amen Corner, for the proprietors, Messrs. A. W. Penrose, of 109, Farringdon Road, E.C.

One of the most comprehensive and well-arranged works of its kind is "The Medical Directory," the new edition of which for 1911 is the sixty-seventh annual issue. It is published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, of 7, Great Marlborough Street, at fourteen shillings net. It is, of course, indispensable to members of the profession and all who have to deal with them, as well as to clubs and libraries. In "The Medical Directory" are amalgamated the Medical Directories for London, the provinces, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. It also contains directories of registered practitioners residing abroad, of the Naval, Military, and Indian Medical Services, and dentists, as well as lists of health-resorts, and much useful information about medical law, schools and colleges, hospitals, asylums, and other institutions.

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